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BY JAMES C. HASSON.

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Cambria Freeman.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
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The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.
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Unequalled in Construction.
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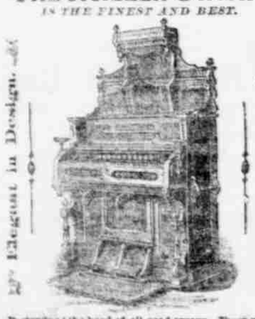
It stands at the head of all good organs. Those who desire to have the best organ should acquaint themselves with the merits of our instruments. Don't take our word for what we say, but see and test our instruments. If no dealer sells our organs in your locality, write to the factory.
BUY NO OTHER.
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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

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FOUTZ'S Powders are sold everywhere, and GIVE SATISFACTION.
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CREAM : BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.
A particle is applied into each nostrils and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 46 Warren St., New York.

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UNEQUALLED IN
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COUGH KILLER
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PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Seth Arnold, Med. Chem., Woonsocket, R. I.

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED YOUNG MEN & LADIES TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

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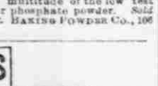
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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RUBBERS
TO
H. CHILDS & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
RUBBERS,
511 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Dec. 14, 1888.—1m.

Rich and Poor,
Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.
"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with
Rheumatism
that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.
"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. P. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.
"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.
"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe
Headache,
from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Kent, Hubbardston, Mass.
"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.
"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.
Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet free.

A COTTAGE IN A CLOUD.

Lowly, yet lifted up in light—
A bee thither on a storm-swept height—
A warm, safe dwelling, firmly swung,
Near to the mists and winds among—
A refuge high above the crowd—
Our cottage in a cloud.

Only a little while are we
Withdrawn from life's vast company.
Back to our companions must we go,
And walk at earth-pace, tired and slow
Yet with a thought within the sunny
Of unforgotten wings.

The valleys to the hills belong,
Let me their duties rather weigh!
The hills are for the valleys so;
Shall either mutual need forgo?
To him who can but walk and cry,
There is no low or high.

What if our cloud condense in rain
And leak? It weaves across the pane
A feathery frost-fringe, lush, and warm
In beauty beats out as the storm—
Builds to a crystal palace proud
Our cottage in a cloud.

And always in us something sings
Of light at heart of darkest things;
Of glowing health, that may ail ill,
In what appears grey death outs de—
Yet from within must burn the ray
Of spiritual day.

Man's loftiest thought is hung about
With clouds of mystery and doubt;
No mortal could at once behold
Glories of utmost heaven upfolded;
On light our weak eyes may not brook,
Through shielding veils we look.

Sometimes our cloud-roof parts, and we
The realm that we inherit, see:
A little breath blows back the vail,
And we our native air inhale,
Swept rather through the sunset-gates
Where life unseen awaits.

Our doors toward Heaven are opened wide;
We stab there up the mountain-side,
Our widening walls take in the sky;
We thank God for eternity.
Upon our cottage threshold bowed—
Our cottage in a cloud.
—*Lucy Larcom, in Portland Transcript.*

BRAND TO SUIT CROWD.

Zeb Vance Explained His Religious Faith and Captured the Votes.

Zeb Vance said that one time, away back, when he was running for Congress against Bilden, he had to get over a mountain range and down into a valley where he had never been before. The humble people in that valley were almost out-and-out Methodist from the age of one month, and especially down that side of the world in which Mr. Vance lived. He knew nothing about their politics or religion.

"North Carolina is a curious State," said he, "it is to-day speckled and spotted like it had the measles. In one valley you will find all the people Episcopalians however poor and primitive. The ancestors of first settlers came from Old England, and brought that religion with them, and as yet have not changed their descendants kept the faith of their fathers. In another valley you will find them all Presbyterians, because the settlers came from Scotland. In another they will be all Methodists or all Baptists, and every one of these separate communities will have an old patriarch working in the lead, and he is looked upon as the bell-wether of the flock. Now, it is necessary that a politician should know the religious notions of those with whom he is beseeching for votes. If he don't dilate in it with it exactly he mustn't say anything again.

"Now," said Vance, "when I got over into the valley to meet my appointment, I found a little school-house on the main road, and gathered at the crossroads, where there was a little store, and a wagon shop, and a meeting house. They had set their meeting-house and were standing around there, and so I said to a crippled old whittling for me to come. I soon got friendly with him, and got them a fine rate house; but as Hell-an-was to come off in a day or two I wanted to ax things in some way so that he couldn't make them. Holden was a Methodist, and I was afraid that these preachers were. I noticed an old man sitting off on a chunk, and marking in the sand with his long walking stick. He had on big brass spectacles and his heavy, shaggy eyebrows and big long nose indicated character, and I knew him was a as the bell-wether of the flock. After awhile I got up close to him and was about to address him, when he gave a powerful grunt and got up and looking at me said in a solemn: 'This is Mr. Vance, I believe?'

"'Yes, sir,' said I, giving him my hand.

"'And I am Emanuel S nor,' said he; 'I suppose you have come over the mounting to rain to my bees about their re es.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'that is my principal business, and I—'

"'Well, Mr. Vance,' said he, interrupting me, 'before you proceed any further with your business I would like to ax you a question or two.'

"'Certainly, sir,' said I; 'certainly.'

"'Well, Mr. Vance allow me to ax you what church do you belong to?'

"Well, it was a sock- lager and it came right straight at me, and for a moment I was dazed-like, but I rallied and as the boys had all gathered around to hear the old man put me through, I cleared my throat and said: 'That is a fair question, my friend, and I take pleasure in answering it. I will tell you about that. My grandfather came from England, and, however there the established church was Episcopalian, and of course he was a Episcopalian.'

"I paused some time to see the effect of this, and the old man patted out was fixed like. The old man marked some more in the sand, and spit his tobacco away off on one side. So I continued: 'But my grandson came from Scotland, and you know that below Mason left his mark upon that whole nation, and I, of course, she grew up a Presbyterian.' I paused again, but there was no sign, no awakening, no cheerfulness, and the old man marked some more in the sand. 'Sir,' my friend, my father was born and grew up in a Methodist community, who were in this country, and converted by John Wesley, and of course he became a Methodist.' I thought that now I had him sure, but I didn't. There was no sign of sympathy for him or the boys, and so I took my last shot. 'But my good old mother, sir, was born and raised a Baptist and it always been my opinion that a man has got to go under the water before he can get to heaven.'

"A look of satisfaction spread all over the old man's face as he said: 'Give me your hand, brother Vance. Boys, I told you so; I told you that he was a Baptist afore he come. He is a man. You can all vote for him, but Holden won't do many times, for they are that he is one of those shouters, cavortin' Methodists.'"

THE MINISTER'S HARD TIME.

A Victim of Unreasonable Social Tyranny and Faultfinding.

First Dame—"How do you like your new minister?"

Second Dame—"Well, he never shirks his pastoral duties, I can say that for him. He officiated at eleven funerals and seventeen private christenings last week."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, and he was present at all the mite societies, church socables, class meetings, etc., besides being at six evening parties given by members of the congregation. His wife told me he had not been in his own home half an hour a day except at meal time, and the evening entertainments and bedside visiting had kept him up so late that he only got about four hours sleep."

"How noble! He must be a treasure of a minister."

"Yes, in that respect we can't complain, but most of us are much dissatisfied with him, and I think we shall make a change soon."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Oh, he preaches such poor sermons."—*Living Church.*

MEDICINE AMONG SAVAGES.

The Medicine Man—Music, Dancing and Suction as Healers—The Mind as Its Condition Affects the Bodily Health.

Let us inquire as to the condition of medicine among savage and barbarous nations of recent times.

Here we find that the priests are usually the physicians or medicine men, but there are other persons, often women, who treat diseases with simple and natural remedies. The essential remedies are incantations, steam baths, proprietary offerings, etc., and removal of the evil spirit by suction.

Among the American Indians the word medicine refers in general to that which is extraordinary or supernatural, and the medicine man is one who possesses a knowledge and control of such matters. Every Indian has his own peculiar medicine charm or talisman, and sometimes there is also a tribe medicine, usually some animal or reptile, indicated by a badge or token. The medicine man is much more than a physician; he is a priest, rain-maker and minister plenipotentiary of the supernatural powers, both good and evil.

Major Alvord says, in relation to the Oregon Indians:

"In some of these tribes any child may be trained for the position of medicine man, but among the Nez Perces the position is inherited from father to son."

All the tribes have great faith in their medicine men and believe that they have the power of killing by charms and enchantments, and when, as sometimes happens, a man becomes possessed with the idea that the medicine man is hostile to him and is "making medicine" against him, he will pine away, refuse to eat and die of hypochondria and melancholy. In consequence of this implicit faith, when a death occurs it is often attributed to the doctor, and the relatives of the deceased arrange his fate by killing the supposed murderer.

Among savage nations we meet with peculiar diseases in which equally peculiar medication is of service. Examples are seen in the trances of the Cossack women, the peculiar fever found in Abyssinia, which reduces patients to skeletons, and can only be cured by music and dancing. The very general use of suction as a remedy among savage tribes is curious and not easy to explain. It may possibly be connected with the animal instinct of licking.

The power of belief, faith, imagination or expectant attention to affect the material organism of the body is well known.

Jaundice has been produced by anger, and also by grief. The sudden change of color in the hair from black to white, under the influence of fear or sorrow, is well authenticated. How often does it happen that a person suffering with toothache finds his pain disappear as he enters the door of the dentist's. All surgeons of large experience know how unfavorable a sign it is when a patient declares that he will not recover. What is known as "homesickness"—the "heimweh" of the Germans—is a well-recognized form of disease in recruits, which in some cases may prove fatal, either directly or by leading to suicide.

But if the emotions can produce disease, they can also sometimes cure it. Charms which act on the mind of the person charmed may have a beneficial influence, and incantations commonly a mischievous one.—Boston Herald.

TATTOOING.

The Manner in Which the Orientals Perform the Practice.

Tattooing will show well upon the plump, fair-skinned lads of Japan, and the Professor evidently thinks he is a subject to take pains with, as he sits carefully mixing his ink in a joint of bamboo and preparing his weapon.

This is a brass rod nearly two feet long and about half an inch thick; it is weighted at the top with a little ornamental figure, and at the other end has a hollow point divided by two cross slits into four fine pricks.

The Professor examines the "business end" critically, and, having satisfied himself that it is sharp enough, tucks up his pussoe and squats at the Mystic's side. Selecting a spot on the thigh, he rests both feet on it a few inches apart, and, stretching the skin tight, draws the outline of the first figure—a tiger rampant—with an inky splinter of bamboo.

This is soon done, and relieving himself of a large mouthful of betelnut, the Professor settles down to work in earnest. Leaning forward through his widely-parted knees he balances the brass style daintily, and clasping it with the finger and thumb of the right hand, makes a "bridge" of the left, which he rests on the surface between his feet.

After sliding the instrument through his fingers once or twice, as if to take aim, he makes a start and pricks away steadily with a light, firm touch that is wonderfully quick and true. In less than five minutes the tiger with its surrounding border is finished, and the artist removes his feet from the distended skin and washes off the superfluous ink to see how his work has come out.

Everybody presses forward to look at the picture, which shows up in bold relief on the rapidly-formed swelling.

Moung Saik exchanges a remark with his wife, and the tattooer resumes his working position to draw the outline of the next figure. The boy, stupefied with opium, lies insensible to the pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his skin.

Deep as the points of the style sink they draw but little blood, but the limb swells in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know it would return to its normal size in a day or two. Fever sometimes intervenes, and in that case the patient waits for a time before the work of illustration is resumed, so it often extends over a period of a week or ten days, during which the inconvenience suffered is considerable.

Without the aid of opium the process would be a much longer one. I found that I could not endure the application of the style for more than 30 consecutive seconds without flinching so much as to interfere with the operator's movements, for the skin is pricked over so closely that it becomes too tender to sustain their repetition.

Eight rupees is the usual fee paid to a tattooer for endowing a lad with breeches.

The figures that compose them vary little, consisting, as a rule, of tigers, "nagas" (dragons), and "beloos" (devils). Each one is surrounded with a border of sentences, generally illegible, invoking good luck upon the owner of the skin whereon they are inscribed.

The waist and knees are neatly finished off with a testeini edging of point or scroll pattern; these sensitive parts of the body are the last to be done, and tattooers have told me that the pain caused frequently arouses the patient from his torpor.—Cornhill Magazine.

Self-Sacrificing.

"Wonderful! How voracious those dogs are! This is the fourth bone that I have given to my Hector, and still he is not enough.—Waiter, another chop."

"KISS ME, MAMMA."

A Mother's Mistake and the Price She Paid for It.

The child was so sensitive, so like that little shrinking plant that curls at a breath and shuts its heart from the light.

The only beauties she possessed were an exceedingly transparent skin and the most mournful, large blue eyes.

I had been trained by a very stern, strict, conscientious mother, but I was a hardy plant, rebounding after every shock; misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas! that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; so one day when she had displeased me exceedingly by repeating an offense, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and upon sending her to her little couch I said:

"Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to-night."

She stood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her mournful eyes wide open—I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct till then, and I left her with big tears dropping down her cheeks and her little red lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for. "Oh, mamma, you will kiss me; I can't go to sleep if you don't!" she sobbed, every tone of her voice trembling; and she held out her little hands.

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heart said give her the kiss of peace; my stern nature urged me to persist in my conception that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That was the way I had been trained, till I was a most submissive child; and I remembered how I had often thanked my mother since for her straightforward course.

I knelt by the bedside. "Mother can't kiss you, Ellen," I whispered, though every word choked me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot, but I attributed it to her excitement. She turned her little grieving face to the wall; I blamed myself as the frugile form shook with self-suppressed sobs, and crying, "Mother hopes little Ellen will learn to mind her after this," left the room for the night. Alas! in my desire to be severe I forgot to be forgiving.

It must have been twelve o'clock when I was awakened by my nurse. Apprehensive, I ran eagerly to the child's chamber; I had had a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up, crimsoned from forehead to throat; her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glances.

From that night a raging fever drank up her life; and what think you was the incessant plaint that poured into my anguished heart?

"Oh, kiss me, mamma, do kiss me; I can't go to sleep! You'll kiss your little Ellen, mamma, won't you? I can't go to sleep. I won't be naughty if you'll only kiss me! Oh, kiss me, dear mamma, I can't go to sleep."

Holy little angel! she did go to sleep one gray morning and she never woke again, never. Her hand was locked in mine and all my veins grew icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out of the beautiful eyes; whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never kissed me, but with her last breath she whispered, "I will be good, mamma, if only you'll kiss me."

Kiss her! God knows how passionate, but unavailing, were my kisses upon her cheek and lips after that fatal night. God knows how wild were my prayers that she might know, if but only once, that I kissed her. God knows how I would have yielded up my very life could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet child.

Well, grief is unavailing now! She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head and a rosebush at her feet; there grow sweet summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; there birds sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky smiles down to-day and there lies buried the freshness of my heart.—Ladies' Home Journal.

DANIEL DANCER.

The Most Miserly of Men—What the Thirst for Gold May Lead a Man to.

Daniel Dancer's life is the most striking example perhaps in all history of the insatiable thirst for gold.

His father died and left him, together with a sister, a comfortable fortune. Dancer and his sister lived in a miserable hut near Harrow, in Middlesex, England. Their fare consisted of a piece of cheap beef and fourteen hard dumplings boiled on Sunday, and this lasted them the rest of the week.

The pair dressed in rags, and when the sister was dying from cold and starvation her brother refused to summon medical aid on the ground that he could not spend his money for medicine, because if the "old girl" was going to die the doctors couldn't save her anyhow.

Dancer was too miserly to provide soap and towels for himself. His would wash in a neighboring pool and lie out in the sun till his clothes dried. His skin, in mass of patches, were held up by a belt of hay, and his whole appearance was that of abject misery.

Dancer on his rambles never returned empty-handed. He would gather up the bones in the village streets and lanes, bring them home, and after picking them clean himself would crack them and feed them to his dog.

Once neighbors complained that his dog worried and killed their sheep, and for fear that he would have to pay for future depredations, he took the dog to a blacksmith's, where he had all the poor dog's teeth broken off to prevent a further recurrence of the trouble. He mended his own shoes and wore one hat continuously for thirteen years.

When he lay on his dying bed his only garment was an old sack. When remonstrated with he said that he came into the world without a shirt and he would go out of it that way.

When a visitor suggested that he have a pillow for his head he ordered his only servant, whose weekly wages were thirty cents, to bring him a wisp of hay, which he used as a pillow till his death, a few days later.

He left an estate valued at $25,000, amply sufficient for all his needs during his lifetime, had he so desired. This money, in odd sums, was hidden in old rags, nailed down to the under part of the manger floor in his miserable cow-shed, and over $16,000 was found hidden in the manure pile, where it had lain for years.

Didn't Know Right from Left.

Specialists sometimes become so absorbed in the peculiarities of their discoveries that they overlook the most simple solution of an apparent mystery. A bright newspaper writer gets ahead of a scientist thus:

An anatomist in *Science* is responsible for this statement: "On the outside of a perfectly formed human being there is nothing to distinguish the right hand from the left, and no one can describe it in words so that an ignorant person can find it." It is not true. There is a geographical difference easily indicated. Let a man place the hand upon a table, palm down, with the fingers to the north. If the thumb points to the east it is the left hand; if to the west it is the right. Next

EVERY-DAY LYING.

A New York Preacher's Opinion of Polite Society, Trade and Politics.

Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church on West Eleventh street, preached recently on the question "Is a Lie Ever Right?" Dr. Bolles said he presumed the people had come to hear him decide the right and wrong of lying to screen criminals, cheer the sick, suppress unnecessary scandal, shield honesty from fraud and innocence from vice. But he wasn't going to touch any such hair-splitting points. They had best be left to every man's conscience and common sense when the emergency came. Nobody would say that war is not an unmitigated wrong, and yet emergencies came in every nation's life when it was necessary to slay one's fellow men. There might be emergencies in any man's life. He would talk of the lies of every-day life.

"I denounce," said he, "the social lie, the lie of a life veneered and varnished with the politeness and fashion of the world; the lies men live and the lies men tell to make life easy, society pleasant and the wheels of existence smooth running. The lies men live are worse than those they tell. The great lie of a life is to live beyond one's means, to keep up appearances, as the phrase goes; to assume a position one does not earn; to form relationships one is not entitled to; to spread examples that are lies, and eventually to defraud creditors who would never have become creditors except for the lie that the man has lived.

"No life in the universe is so hollow as the life of polite and fashionable society. In no life is there more falseness, less honor, more polite palliations, more moral rottenness. There is more honor among thieves than in the parlors of New York, more truth among gamblers and more honesty among sharpers than among those whose pride it is to be the most polite and the most fashionable. To prevent unpleasant truths from coming up, to make things go, to lubricate the social machinery—for these reasons social lies are told and acted, and the result is that society's ideals are bad and its methods false. The truth told in a drawing-room is like a breath of pure air in an atmosphere of fevers and asthmas. Is social life ever right and healthful? one involuntarily asks. If we could have honesty there it might be.

"Another every-day lie is the commercial lie, the profitable, money-making lie. Is there ever any justification for it? The plea is made every day that in these days of competition it is impossible to get along without complying with the general custom of commercial lying. Men say they can't get to the top and be honest with their competitors. I should be sorry to think the flower of our civilization so poisonous, so noxious as that. But, if it is true, one can better afford not to get at the top than to lie. It is not necessary to be rich. It is necessary to tell the truth.

"Now comes the most provoking of all lies. It seems strange that in this Christian church, city and country—a country ruled by a religion which stands for eternal truth—we should have to speak of political lies. Men labor under strange delusions in these enlightened times. They think they can cover their personality under the flag of hall, party or committee. But they can't. Back of every slander, every lie told to pander to the lower elements, every trick, every rascality, every editorial and stump speech which does not deal in truth, there stands a man. He may think himself hidden, but he isn't. Because 'every body else lies' is no excuse. For every deed there is responsibility, and the arrows of God are surer than those of men."—*N. Y. Sun.*

He Ought To Be Trusted.

There are different kinds of pluck. They don't always inspire the same respect and confidence.

A man in Arizona sent up to a firm in San Francisco for some goods. They were to be furnished on credit, and he gave a reference in town. The firm called upon the reference.

"Do you know this man in Arizona?"

"Know him? Certainly; know him well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"He's a splendid fellow; a good fellow."

"He's in business there, isn't he?"

"Why, yes. He's an enterprising chap; got lots of push and pluck."

"Has written to us."

"What does he want?"

"Credit."

"That's all right."

"Well, would like to know what kind of a man he is."

"Want kind of a man he is? Grit. That's what he is. He's the kind of a man who'd put up $1,000 on a pair of dimes and never wink."

"Thank you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Some Gigantic Words.

The longest English word yet discovered is that found by a Boston physician in a medical journal, the word being the chemical terminology for cocaine,—Methylbenzoylecgonine. Next comes dichlorodiethylsulphide, thirty-two letters; phiscosymosophagraphicalities, thirty letters; dysmorphosis osteoplastiklastes (an instrument used for breaking the ossified callus of a falsely united fracture), twenty-six letters, methylethylpropylammonium, twenty-five letters, and dioxymethylarsinoxide (an old name for chrysophanic acid), twenty-four letters.

Besides such giants of vocabulary as these the tremendous Germ'n compounds almost sink into insignificance.

Will Make Them Dance.

"I can only be a sister to you, George; nothing more."

"I'm afraid that won't do, Miss Clara. I have five grown sisters already, and, to tell you the truth, they are not very favorably disposed toward you; they think a match with you would be the mistake of my life."

"In that case, George," said the girl, drawing herself up with haughty grace, "you may name the day."—*N. Y. Sun.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Henry James, Jr., the novelist, boasts that he has never loved a woman, though he is now forty years old.

—The novelist, E. P. Roe, runs a fancy farm. He has been able to come out even by writing half a dozen novels a year.

—Ethel Mackenzie, the eldest daughter of the famous physician, is in journalism, and does good work in the line of correspondence.

—Sir Joseph Chitty, the well-known English judge, was at Oxford in 1852 Captain of the finest boat crew ever known at either university.

—The late Mr. Venables, of the *Saturday Review*, was the boy who broke Thackeray's nose at school. As a man he was proud of just one feat—he was able to write the Summaries of the Year in the *Saturday Review* entirely from memory.

—Richard Ashe King, the author of "The Wearing of the Green," is a kind of Robert Elsmere in real life. He was a Yorkshire vicar, but he resigned his comfortable living for the uncertain profits of literature. He is now writing a novel—a sequel to "The Wearing of the Green."

—John Bright never commits a speech to memory. He merely makes notes and leaves the words to come when speaking. Occasionally he writes short passages, and almost invariably his concluding words or sentences. Mr. Gladstone seldom refers to a note, and never prepares a single sentence.

—Mrs. Pamela C. Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, who published the first newspaper in Chicago, is said to have been the first newspaper woman of the Northwest, she having assisted in the editorial management of her husband's paper, the Chicago *Democrat*. It was published by Mr. Calhoun from November, 1833, to November, 1836, and was continued by John Wentworth for twenty-five years.

—A vigorous defense of the power of Dickens to create a gentleman has followed Mr. Stevenson's charge that the great novelist was unable to produce a character of that type. Among the gentlemanly characters mentioned are Pickwick, Sir Leicester Dedlock, Allen Woodcourt and Arthur Clennam. Much depends upon one's definition of a gentleman, and yet all true interpretations would certainly include some of the characters of Dickens.

—Mrs. Barr's daughter is quoted as saying, illustrative of her mother's methods of work: "When mamma was writing 'The Bow of Orange Ribbon,' we had Dutch dishes served at all our meals, we dressed Dutch, sang Dutch songs, and quoted Dutch sayings; and when she was writing a Scotch story, oatmeal porridge, bannocks and barley cakes were always to be found on the table, and we lived in duty bound to the kirk, Scotch songs and Scotch proverbs."

TALMAGE ON ART.

The Brooklyn Divine Expresses Some Strong and Heroic Opinions.

The chief attraction of Rev. De Witt Talmage is his capacity for saying things. A man attracts attention and admiration when he has the nerve to say publicly what every body thinks privately, but dares not say. His sermon, "Satan an Artist," is a defense of art as a power for good. He claims that the world's brain is a picture gallery of impressions and scenes, that our lives are molded by the character of pictures we study. He then makes this bold assertion:

It is not in the spirit of prudery, but backed up by God's eternal truth, when I say that you have no right to hang in your art rooms or your dwelling houses that which would be offensive to good people if the figures were alive in your parlor and the originals of your household. A picture that you have to hang in a somewhat secluded place, or that in a public hall you can not with any cupola friends decently stand before and discuss, ought to have a knife sheathed into it at the top and cut through to the bottom, and a stout rafter thrust in on the right side ripping clear across to the left.

The proportion of people who have studied art until technique and artistic sense of color and form destroy their first natural conception of the subject, is very small. Surgeons, in the technique of their art, necessarily and properly lose that sense of personality or individuality which would make their business horrible to the non-professional man or woman. Men and women, not versed in artist science, who look at pictures only as such, can not but shrink from canvas on which is painted what they have been taught is contrary to law, religion, conventionality, good taste and modesty. People dread being laughed at. So they stand smiling outwardly, shrinking inwardly, before pictures they dare not condemn. They feel as a sensitive man or woman would if forced to witness a horrible surgical operation, and told it would betray ignorance to cry out at the sight of blood and quivering, bleeding flesh; that it would betoken false sensibility to writhe as the knife laid open to sight the muscles and tendons that nature has hidden from view, as meant to conceal.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Harsh Treatment.

Bobby (looking out of the window)—"What's the matter with that horse, mamma?"

Mother—"The horse is balky, Bobby; he won't obey his driver."

Bobby—"Well, what's the man patting him for?"

Mother—"He is coaxing him."

Bobby (with an injured air)—"That ain't the way you treat me when I'm balky."—Life.

Seeing a Long Way.

Bobby (whose uncle has given him a dollar)—"I wish you would give me a nickel, Uncle James, instead of a dollar."

Uncle James (astonished)—"But, Bobby, a dollar is better than a nickel."

Bobby—"That's the trouble; if it's a dollar, I'll want it; if it's only a nickel, I can have it."—The Epoch.

A Dangerous Weapon.

"I say, my friend, is that gun loaded?"

"No."

"Well, for heaven's sake, then, don't point it at me!"—Puck.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Three hundred religious and charitable institutions in New York City, whose object is to help the poor, receive and distribute annually about $4,000,000.

—Mr. Lemuel J. Curtis, of Meriden, Conn., bequeathed $20,000 to the trustees of Donations and Bequests for Church Purposes, and about $500,000 to the Curtis Home for Widows and Orphans.

—The decline of the Salvation Army in New York is shown by the fact that there are now only six barracks in New York and Brooklyn, and none of which are flourishing. A few years ago there were thirteen barracks, all prospering.

—The University of the City of New York has established a School of Pedagogy, which opened with 150 students present. The course will be about that of a normal school. Those who complete the course will receive university recognition.

—We are told of Bishop Usher that after engaging in controversial discussion with a clergyman he exclaimed: "Come, doctor, one word of Christ now before we part." We have little of sharp discussion in these days as to theology, but many Christians meet and part without the name of the Lord they love being mentioned.

—The High Normal School of Japan has sent one of its instructors, Mr. T. Shinoda, to this country to study the science and art of education. There are in Japan, besides this high school, forty-five common normal schools, whose graduates receive the equivalent of $15 to $80 a month. The kindergarten system is established, and manual training is being introduced.

—French statesmen have come to the conclusion that the National system of education in France is defective on its physical side. Efforts are now being made to acclimatize cricket, foot-ball, rowing and base-ball in French schools. M. Bischoffsheim, the wealthy Parisian banker, has offered a prize of $1,000 to any person, whether a Frenchman, an American or an Englishman, who shall invent a new game thoroughly adapted to French colleges and schools.

—On the need of remodeling our public school system, an authority no less than Prof. H. H. Boyesen says: "The culture which our public schools impart is academic, a university system on a restricted scale, similar in kind, differing only in degree. It has but small reference to the life which a large majority of the pup

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 22, 1889.

THE people of Pennsylvania have expended nine million dollars for the support of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools since their establishment.

WHILE the population of the United States has but a little more than doubled since 1850, the number of the insane is six times as great.

DURING the month of January there were 2,000,000 of standard dollars coined at the mint in Philadelphia. There were also turned out $80,000 in small silver change and 68,000 pennies.

IT is a considerable distance ahead, but it looks as if Governor David B. Hill, of New York, would be selecting material for a presidential cabinet, four years from now.

THE Park Central Hotel, a five storied stone and brick structure in Hartford, Connecticut, was demolished on last Monday morning by the explosion of a boiler in the basement. Seventeen bodies have been recovered from the ruins and a number are still missing.

AMERICA has now beaten the world on skates. Joseph F. Donoghue, the New York Champion, in an international match at Amsterdam, Holland, covered two miles in six minutes, twenty-four seconds, which is twenty-one seconds faster than any time heretofore made.

THE laws electing assessors and constables for three years were signed by Governor Beaver, the former on Thursday and the latter on Friday of last week and were therefore in force on Tuesday. Assessors and constables elected on Tuesday last, will serve for three years instead of one year as formerly.

A DISPATCH to the Associated press from Hugh Dinsmore, American Consul General at Seoul, capital of Corea, says: "A terrible famine prevails in the southern partion of Corea. People are reduced to the last extremity and many are starving. The need of assistance is urgent and releif funds should be cabled."

SAN JOSE, the Capital of Costi Rica, South America, is in ruins, caused by a succession of earthquakes since the 29th of December, shocks of which occur almost daily. Over two hundred persons have been killed and one thousand injured. Not a house in the city has been left intact. Waves of the earth, like water, rise and then swallow up all around, in some localities flames spread around like a prairie fire.

THE Prohibition convention at Harrisburg says the Philadelphia *Ledger* has a queer appearance from a distance. Recognized temperance advocates seem to have given way to men who are better known as practical politicians. This may be all the better for the Prohibition party, or it may be all the worse, depending entirely upon whether the politicians aforesaid intend to run the campaign for or against the amendment.

SENATOR ROBBINS is preparing a bill for the establishmedt of two schools for mechanical, theoretical, and practial instruction in the matters of coal-mine inspection and the obviating of fire-damp explosions. One school is to be on each side of the State. The schools are to be under State control absolutely. He also advocates establishments of chairs in the normal school of Pennsylvania for instructing miners in these matters.

THERE were 1935 accidents on the railroads in the United States during 1888. Of these 804 were collisions, 1032 were derailments and 99 accidents of another nature. Of the collisions 404 were from the rear, 311 were butting and 90 were on crossings. Defects in the road caused 189 derailments, defects of equipment caused 148 and neglect in operating caused 148. The killed numbered 667, of whom 434 were employes and 168 passengers.

THE gunboat Yorktown says the New York *Mercury* promises to be as creditable to her projectors and builders as the fleet-footed Vesuvius. It is a pity that the country cannot have four years more of Secretary Whitney, but the new navy is now an assured fact, and its completion cannot be delayed. Four years of honest Democratic rule has done more to give us war vessels that the world respects than all the years of Republican extravagance and misrule since the close of the war for the Union.

NO DOUBT the free trade bugaboo, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which the Republican party dragged into the recent campaign was instrumental in inducing many voters, who had not given the matter careful consideration, to cast their ballots against an honest and equitable reform of the tariff laws.

These misguided people were told that if they voted otherwise the workshops would close and the wages of the laborer would be reduced to those of the pauper countries of Europe. This harrowing picture was displayed in the monopolistic newspapers and painted on banners for over-taxed wage workers to carry through the streets. High tariff triumphed and what is the result. Has the workingman found relief? Have wages failed to be reduced? Is there an increased demand for labor? Are not industrial establishments closing down every day for an indefinite period.

Let the man who voted in approval of a high tariff look about him and if he be not blind with partisanship he surely ought to see that he struck his own interests a blow when he cast his ballot against unnecessary and unjust taxation.

SOME interesting facts says the New York *News* concerning the development of the claim business have come to light in the discussion in Congress during the past week. In recent years a class of lawyers, unknown to the capital before the war, have come to be very numerous in Washington. These are what are known as "Claim Agents." They hunt up all the old claims in the Departments, get the names of persons to whom money may possibly be due, send them circulars and offer to collect the amount for a small percentage. It is stated that there are now pending before the departments claims to the amount of over a hundred million dollars, exclusive of pensions. A large percentage of these are probably bogus, or have no substantial foundation—But these agents work up testimony in support of them, and then go to Congress and get special acts passed.

The greater part of this business relates to pension claims. During the last session of Congress about twelve hundred special pension bills were introduced, the greater part of which were drafted by claim agents. It seems that they have recently dug up claims in the Navy Department aggregating over a million dollars, for extra pay to officers who were serving on receiving or training ships in harbors. These officials had no knowledge that they were in any way entitled to such pay, and really they have no just claim to it; but the agents seem to have induced the Auditors of the Treasury Department to allow them, and having obtained copies of the names of all these officials for the last half century, they are now busy collecting evidence to obtain this money, and a large sum has already been paid out.

It is very evident that Congress ought to do something to stop this business. There should be a statute of limitations on all claims. A claim that is not presented within three or four years after its maturity ought never be presented. This business of draining the Treasury to pay bogus claims in order to make a certain class of shyster lawers rich ought to be stopped and will be stopped if Congress does its duty.

THE election of a Democratic burgess in Ebensburg is a victory that does not often happen. A number of years have passed since a Democratic burgess, by election, has sat as the chief executive of the borough, and it may be that some time will elapse before the like happens again. The borough is Republican, by from thirty to forty of a majority, and nothing but the incompetency of the present administration of borough affairs could have produced the result of the past election. It is not a Democratic victory, for the Democrats are in a hopeless minority in the borough. It is simply a rebuke by the Republicans, along with the Democrats, to the burgess and council, who, for the purpose of getting control of the few petty offices that come up annually for distribution, have succeeded, *at the expense of the borough*, in maintaining successfully that the borough of Ebensburg was not chartered under what is known as the general borough law and that the borough *per se* was never extended beyond its original limits.

After establishing the fact that the record of the charter and extension of the borough could not be found, which suited their purpose for the time being, they are now confronted with the dilema that the taxes levied outside of the original limits of the borough may be more easily imposed than collected, and for the purpose of getting back to where they started from, are now, *at the expense of the borough*, with E. G. Kerr, Esq., their defeated candidate for burgess, sitting as commissioner, taking testimony to establish the fact that the borough was extended. What the result of the testimony will be, cannot now be determined, but one thing is certain, the borough will be, saddled with the expense of first proving one thing and then proving the reverse, all at the instance of the same set of officials and within the short space of one year. The verdict at the polls on Tuesday plainly indicates that the people have no use for officials of that kind, and the people are about correct.

At the meeting of the Farmers Association, at Washington, Pa., a new general road law was drafted. It provides for the election tri-ennially of two county Road Commissioners, a Republican and a Democrat, who shall receive $3 a day, and who, with a competent engineer, at $4 a day, to be appointed annually by the Court of Quarter Sessions, shall constitute a Board of county Road Commissioners, who shall view all roads, bridges, etc. The Court of Quarter Sessions shall fill all vacancies and shall have jurisdiction of all road and bridge matters. No reviews will be granted.

Resolutions indorsing the meat Inspection bill and condemning the Tax Equalization bill which was indorsed by the convention of County Commissioners at Erie, were adopted. The latter bill was condemned because it taxes sheep.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY was in Pittsburg last month, and when interviewed by a reporter, he gave the following interesting opinion of Pennsylvania politics. "The remarks that should be made on that subject are not for a drawing room. I am a native of Pennsylvania and proud of the State, with the exception of her politics. She is an empire of wealth and industry, but politically she is an eye sore. In the Senate of the United States she is silent. I was in Somerset where a man lived who could have spoken ably and in thrilling wondar for Pennsylvania, and that man was Jere Black, but he could not be elected. In fact, although I love Pennsylvania, I despise her for being so ring-ridden."

PETITIONS are being circulated, and numerously signed, asking our legislators to pass a law taxing corporations three mills on their capital stock. There is no good reason why corporations should not be made to bear their share of the burden of government and the tax is out a small item, when the privileges they enjoy are taken into consideration.

Tax the Corporations.

The attempt of the manufacturing and trading corporations of this State to escape the small tax of three mills on their capital stock is in the highest degree characteristic of the spirit of Monopoly. There was a time when these corporations would have gladly paid this meagre tribute to the public revenue in return for their privileges. But in their growing arrogance they have come to regard themselves as too sacred to be touched by the rude hand of the Commonwealth. To exempt these companies from taxation is to favor them at the expense of individual enterprise and capital. This form of taxation is the only way in which a considerable amount of property can be compelled to contribute its fair share of the public revenues. What the manufacturing and trading corporations escape falls all the heavier upon individuals whose property is within easy reach of the tax-gatherer.

It is pretended that this small tax upon private companies in trade would discourage enterprise and the investment of capital in Pennsylvania. If any joint stock company in the State engaged in manufacturing, mining or trading cannot pay a three mill-tax it had better wind up its affairs and save the money of its investors. But for every corporation that might retire on account of this tax individual enterprise and capital would eagerly rush in to fill the gap. It is too late in the day to make the pretense that the accumulation of capital in joint stock companies is necessary for carrying on manufacturing and trade. These corporations are mischievous intruders upon a domain which should exclusively belong to individual enterprise and capital.

But, apart from all considerations of public revenue, the workingmen of Pennsylvania have a peculiar interest in this question. Of all forms of capital there is none so oppressive to labor as that which is gathered in joint stock companies for manufacturing and trading. These corporations have no bowls. They will lower the rate of wages or close their mills or mines for the eighth of 1 per cent. dividend on their shares. No appeal can be made to their humanity in behalf of the rights of labor, for they are incorporeal, invisable, elusive. They have been the first and foremost in Pennsylvania to systematically engage in the importation of cheap foreign labor in order to degrade and enslave American workingmen. All the good that is claimed in behalf of these manufacturing corporations does not amount to a tithe of the mischief they do in the world of industry. The repeal of all laws permitting the incorporation of joint stock companies to engage in manufacturing, mining and trading would be a most salutary reform. If the pro-creation of the brood should be stopped such of them as are in being would die within half a generation. To tax these corporations out of existence would be an unwarrantable exercise of legislative power. But between this and the imposition of the extremely moderate tax in the Revenue bill now before the Legislature there is a wide difference. The failure of the Legislature to impose this tax would be a pitiful confession of subserviency to corporation influences.—*Phila. Record.*

Political Effect of New States.

There seems to be little doubt that the way will be opened for the admission of four new States into the Union before this session of Congress ends. There has come to be a practical agreement between Democrats and Republicans in favor of letting in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and leaving out New Mexico. Some years ago the Republicans favored the admission of New Mexico, when Elkins and Dorsey promised they could make a Republican State of it. There is a bill pending in the nature of an enabling act empowering New Mexico, Wyoming Arizona and Idaho to form State constitutions and apply for admission in 1890. This provides for all the Territories except Utah and Alaska. The *Gazette* seems to think that by the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington the Presidential election of 1892 may be settled without hanging on the vote of New York." Hardly, the 36 votes of New York, even with the new States admitted, will have a big influence in determining the result. The four new Stats will probably increase the electoral vote from 401 to 414, making 208 instead of 201 necessary to a choice. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland, with the South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana had 219 votes. With the proposed new States admitted, the South, New York New Jersey and Indiana would elect with five votes to spare. The apportionment under the census of next year may be operative by 1892 and will make some changes in the representation of States in the electoral college, but the recognized doubtful States of the north will still hold the presidency within their decision. We hope to see the solidity of both sections broken by that time, however, and it is probable the tariff issue will do it.

The great advantage to the Republicans by the admissions of the four new States is that it will add to the party's power in the Senate, and make it more than ever the stronghold of that party of millionaires, trusts and monopolies. That is really the motive of Republican solicitude about the admission of new States, provided they promise to be Republican States. *Pittsburg Post.*

The Bounty Business.

The Senate has passed a bill giving a bounty to the producers of sugar. Good! But why stop with sugar?

The nation needs good education a great deal more than good sugar. And our teachers are the poorest paid workers in America. Why not a bounty to teachers. The critics say that the theatre is demoralized because managers have to cater to a sensation-loving public. They would give us moral dramas if they could afford to. Why not a bounty to properly regulated theatres?

Laughter produces adipose tissue as well as sugar. "Laugh and grow fat" is an old motto. Why not a bounty to Puck, Judge and Life?

American Literature needs encouragement. There is good precedent for a pension to writers. Why not a bounty to American authors?

The price of wheat is very low. The farmers in the Northwest, it is said, find it very difficult to keep out of debt.

We can live without sugar, but not without wheat. Why not a bounty to the wheat growers of Minnesota and Iowa and Dakota as well as to the sugar growers of Louisiana?

Religion is more important than sugar. Churches have hard work to make both ends meet, and ministers have harder work. Why not an established church, or at least a bounty to the churches?

In short, why not all of us stop earning an honest livelhood by hard work, and be supported by the bounty of the Government?—*Christian Union.*

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Reckless Accusers.

How completely the London *Times'* case against Parnell and the other Irish leaders has collapsed may be inferred from the utterances upon the witness stand last week of the young man, Houston, who engineered the now famous publications. Houston admits that his sole reliance was upon Pigott, a writer who had at one time been on the side of the Nationalists, and who turned against them through personal spleen and disappointment. He admitted that his faith in Pigott was shaken when he found the latter dickering with Labouchere; but coolly says it was restored when Pigott made a sworn statement. He knew nothing, for certain, as to how the letters came into Pigott's possession; nor did he think it was necessary to be any better informed.

Comment on this sort of evidence is a waste of words. If the British public are not stired to indignation and somewhat to disgust by the draft on their attention and upon their pocketbook to keep up this inquiry since the agitation began last June, we are very much mistaken. They are shown how little research and judicious consideration were given to those letters by the *Times* and by the Tory Government, even after they were denounced as forgeries.

While Parnell and his associates were avowing in the House of Commons and out of it that the letters were spurious, the Thunderer and the Cabinet were content to go on organizing a costly commission for trial, and repeating the charges, without themselves making the rudimental inquiry as to the genuineness and source of the letters, which would commend itself to any reasonably cautious person.

It is almost inconceivable that a government, even of prejudiced Tories, would lend itself to a course so malignant and riskily stupid. Yet the signs now are that, while the Parnellites will succeed in establishing a clear case of forgery, the *Times* and the Government will not be able to offer even a plausible excuse for ever having insisted on treating the letters as genuine. An administration in which might makes right and which can allow its prejudices to control its actions, so clearly as has been the case in this matter, will surely not much longer command the confidence of the English people.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Canada.

What is really the first step toward a movement for annexation was taken in the Canadian Parliament on Tuesday. It was to be expected that Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution that the Dominion of Canada should be invested with the right to negotiate treaties would be defeated by a Parliament in which Sir John Macdonald has a majority, but the movement once started will not be easily stopped. It is a movement that can have only one result in the end if the United States are willing—annexation.

The demand for the treaty-making power is a demand for virtual independence. It is a demand that is not likely to be allowed, and then a demand for actual independence must follow. But even were it to be granted it would scarcely secure the object for which it is made—commercial reciprocity with the United States. States out of the Union can never be accorded the privileges that belong to States in the Union. Therefore neither virtual nor actual independence can benefit Canada. In the meantime the battle that has been begun in the Dominion Parliament must go on until it is won, and the victory can only be the prelude to to what is to follow.

As to annexation, it is a question in which the American people take no interest. It is and always must be primarily a Canadian question. When Canada comes asking admission into the Union, and it is in a position to ask it free from embarassment, it will be time enough for us to take the subject into consideration. That time can only come after Canada has wrought out her own salvation without either fear or trembling.—*Phila. Times.*

Cabinet Forecasts.

Forecasts of the Harrison Cabinet having "semi-official" sanction as to four of the members, and guesses which substantially agree as to the remainder, were published in all the newspapers on Monday. They included the names of Blaine, of Maine; Windom, of Wall street; Rusk, of Wisconsin; Thomas, of Illinois; Noble, of Missouri; Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Miller, of New York, with Estee, of California, and Clayton, of Arkansas, as alternatives.

It is not unlikely that this slate will be changed in two or three particulars before the list shall be finally completed. But the theory upon which it is made and the general character of the new Cabinet are undoubtly fairly indicated by this list. It at least affords an estimate of General Harrison's bent and capacity by his party friends which is interesting and illuminating.

Of the Cabinet as a whole it will be time enough to speak when it is officially announced. As the forecast now stands, five of the eight men named have had no experience in National affairs. Blaine is to have an opportunity to revive in the State Department the coruscations of his "brilliant policy" of Jingoism and jobery. Mr. Windom is a Western man with Eastern principles and Wall street connections. Warner Miller can have—if he will—a little tin crown trimmed with beet and turnip leaves in recognition of his martyrdom "outside the breastworks" in the late campaign.

Is it not an impressive start.—*N. Y. World.*

THE American Tariff Reform League commenced its sessions at Chicago on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of prominent reformers from all parts of the country, crowding the the theater where the meeting was held. A very large number of the industries of the various States was represented. The purpose of the meeting, in brief, is to devise ways and means to push the campaign of education, by literary bureaus, lecture bureaus, and correspondence bureaus in all the States. The incident of Wednesday's session was the reading of a letter from President Cleveland cordially indorsing the movement, and making suggestions as to its efficiency. The question of tariff reform, the President says, must be "freed from all sophistries and clouding fallacies," and presented as a question relieving "the plain people of the land, in their homes, from useless and unjust expenses. The question is a simple and plain one, and needs but to be fairly presented to be understood." The President concludes by stating his "extreme interest" in the work of the League would induce him to attend its sessions were it possible.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest rests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus wride W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Fernandina, Fla., was visited by a good freeze Wednesday night, icicles fully an inch in length forming in the most exposed places. Thursday night the weather was still cold, covering housetops, trees and ground with a snow-white frost.

—A large meteor fell on a farm in the town of Highlands, N. Y. on last Friday. It was very brilliant in color, being yellow, tinged with green. It broke into a thousand small pieces. The snow covering about an acre was perforated as with gravel.

—A lady residing in Elberton has a pet hen that laid 29 eggs during the month of January. She has kept a strict count of the eggs, and is sure that they were all laid by one hen. She confidently expects to get as large or larger number of eggs during this month.

—President Cleveland has never crossed the threshold of more than two houses in Washington outside the residences of his Cabinet officers during his term of office. He has never seen Congress at work, and in four years he has not once entered a Department building.

—Seven dynamite guns have been ordered with the design of placing them in position along the Atlantic coast, as a defense against any hostile force. Of course this is only an experiment. If successful they can be increased in number to any extent that circumstances may deem necessary.

—Fifteen daring young women of Philadelphia, have formed a club of which the sole condition of membership is that the applicant forswear corsets. Each one of the ladies comprising the club has consigned her whalebone curiass to the flames and now taxes her ingenuity to provide a substitute.

—A 14-year-old girl who lives in Highland, a town near Harrisburg, was converted lately at a religious revival. Soon afterward she fell into a trance, and much of the time since she has been in that state. The trances last from five minutes to half an hour, and don't leave her in the least exhausted.

—The apple market has some queer phases up in Maine this winter. Recently a man started from Kent's Hill with a load of dried apples to sell. At Mt. Vernon he was offered 5 cents a pound; several miles further along he could have got 4 cents, but when he reached Augusta nobody would give over 3 cents. The apples went back.

—Mrs. Christian Goehring, of Rochester, is ill and not expected to recover, the result of blood-poisoning. Last week she assisted in preparing for burial the remains of a neighbor, who died from a dangerous affection. Mrs Goehring had pricked one of her fingers slightly with a pin. Her arm has swollen to enormous porportions and her life is despaired of.

—A strange negro while visiting Ty-Ty, Ga., a few days since, became quite boisterous and got him into several "sputements" with other negroes. Finally he got quite exhausted and lay down for a nap. When he got to sleep somebody poured kerosehe oil all over him and set fire to it. He was badly burned, probably fatally. It was thought the deed was committed by other darkies.

—John Elsner, of Parkersburg, W. Va., a wealthy farmer, formerly a preacher, residing in Wert county, went home drunk Saturday night, beat his wife for not having supper ready, then seizing a heavy poker he killed her, also his two daughters aged 12 and 17, and the hired girl. He then set fire to the house and burned it to the ground. He has been arrested and jailed. There is strong talk of lynching him.

—The Mexicans have a queer way of burrying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century plant matting are placed in a coffin, rented for about 25 cents. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go at a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the street cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

—A youth who went into a Buffalo store and asked for socks, not knowing the proper size, was told to hold out his hand. The customer held out his hand and doubled up his fist as directed. The clerk took a sock from a box, wrapped the foot around the fist and guaranteed a perfect fit. "I am just as sure it will fit you as though I had measured your foot," said he, "as the distance around the fist is always the length of the foot."

—England has been very backward in applying electrisity to modern needs, but the latest news is that in one direction the English have proven alive to the possibilities of the new forces. There is running in London an electric bus. It carries 12 persons, and is managed by a driver who sits just where he would if he had to manage a team of horses. The bus makes six or seven miles an hour, but it has not yet been run in the daytime, when the streets are crowded.

—Thursday night, at Gloucester Court House, Va., George Hughes was shot while asleep by his nephew, Joshua F. Ross, and instantly killed. Hughes was a wealthy Irishman, who settled in Gloucester fifteen or twenty years ago. Ross is a prominent Republican politician and once represented the county in the Legislature. The cause of the deed is shrouded in mystery. Ross confesses to the shooting, but is silent as to its cause. Both men were formerly of New York.

—A grave digger in New York tells of a strange sort of mental affection which troubles people of his calling. It is termed "corpse quake," and several of his friends have suffered from it. It invariably attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. In one case that the digger cites, the man's health became much impaired, but, abandoning the business, the poor fellow recovered, and then took his old position. Almost the same day the shaking returned. He again retired, but suffered thereafter at the mention of a spade and died in a remarkably short time.

—The Washington *Star* says regarding the cast steel six-inch breech-loading rifle, known as the "Thurlow" gun, which apparently passad the government firing tests successfully at Annapolis last week, that the official report of the officer conducting the tests mentions certain defects discovered in the bore of the gun that will probably give ground for a final report adverse to its acceptance by the Government. They are thought to be due to the gas bubbles that formed during the casting process. Friends of the cast steel gun are hopeful that the defects noted will not cause the gun to be rejected. The cast gun is greatly cheaper than the other, and takes about one-fourth as long, or less, in construction.

—Mr. A. D. King, a well-known lawyer of Orilia, Canada, lost his life on the Grand Trunk Railraad a few days since. He had been away an business, and on returning got off the train while it was in motion. Instead of getting off at the station side he took the wrong side of the train, and hardly touched the ground when he slipped and fell so that his two legs were run over by the Pullman car. He died in 23 hours. The accident took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and and at daylight a brother of the dying man drove a few miles out from the station to tell his father of the sad business. To his surprise he found his up and dressed awaiting him. "Where's Dad?" eagerly asked the old gentleman. "I saw him about 2 o'clock or a little after. He came to my window and rapped at it. I saw him three times and spoke to him!" The grief of the father on learning of the sad affair was very great.

—Two spinister sisters up in Maine who run a 65-acre farm are credited with being the smartest women in the State. One of them chops every winter the year's supply of firewood, going into the woods early in the season and remaining until the work is completed. She works in the hayfield in summer, and digs from 70 to 100 bushels of potatoes yearly and puts them in the cellar. The other sister is the carpenter of the family, and has added all manner of improvements to the farm.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, one bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

I Have

Not used all of one bottle yet. I suffered from catarrh for twelve years experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston *Budget*, formerly with Boston *Journal*.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue an alias order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the store room of J. C. Noel at Portage, in said county of Cambria, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A certain place or parcel of land situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of —— Behe, John McMannamy, Bernard Bight, Isaac Wike, and Joseph Freidheff, containing 100 acres, more or less. This land is heavily timbered, and is all underlaid with coal.

TERMS OF SALE:—As

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance one-third at confirmation of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months after the confirmation of the sale, deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH H. MILLER,
Assignee of John C. Noel, gen'l.
Wilmore, Pa., Feb. 8, 1889.—3t.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases; Dan'l Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Josiah P. Benjamin, and others, sent postpaid by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Feb. 22, 1889.—3m.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST'

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favor. I have constantly in stock a full line of DRUGS, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES for ladies and gents, BANDAGES, FAMILY SYRINGES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES, All the leading PROPRIETARY MEDICINES of the day. COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, MALT EXTRACTS, For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only whiskey that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba, that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.
Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

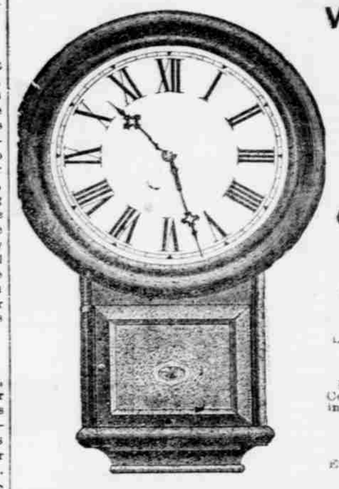
Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Can be washed like Oil Cloth, and absolutely
Softens and Preserves all kinds of Leather.
Ask for it, and do not give up till you get it, and you will be well rewarded.
Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.
For Harness it is unequaled.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.

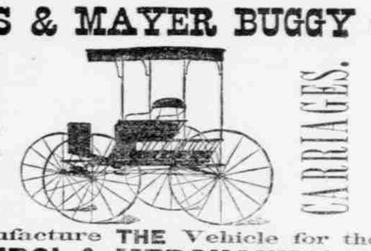
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

JAMES & MAYER BUGGY CO.

BUGGIES.  CARRIAGES.

Manufacture THE Vehicle for the
FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.

The most Stylish, Best finished and Most durable medium priced VEHICLES ever offered in America.
Send for full Illustrated Catalogue,
57, 59 and 61 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle.
We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A good Breech loader for $9.50. Worth double the money. Send 25 cts. for one 50 cal. Rifle cartridge and one 50 cal. Rifle cartridge and one 50 cal. Rifle cartridge and

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 22, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The Loretto Cornet band will pay our town a visit on Friday.

—Two Chinamen were in town on Saturday last hunting a location for a laundry.

—Celery is always for sale at McBreen's, where everything is placed before you in first-class style.

—Hon. John S. Rhey spent Monday and Tuesday in town and returned to Harrisburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Herbert Zimmerman, formerly of this place, but now of Johnstown, spent Wednesday in town.

—Mr. J. A. O'Hara, the well known liveryman of this place, is laid up with inflamatory rheumatism.

—James N. Evans, who has been lying seriously ill for some time, is, we are sorry to state, not much better.

—An inmate of the almshouse is lying dangerously ill. Who he is or where he hailed from we are unable to state.

—Miss Mamie O'Connor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending the winter with her uncle, Mr. Bart McCabe, in this place.

—There are nine applications for liquor licenses in Somerset county and remonstrances have been filed against all of them.

—James Curran, aged 110 years, has been an inmate of the Carbon county poor house for twenty years, and still has good health.

—Two of our prominent young citizens were successful in getting five dollars each from Louisiana last week. Glad to hear it, boys!

—Mr. J. A. Shoemaker, of this place, has been awarded the contract for constructing the telephone line from Carrolltown to Hastings.

—If people are poor in the West ward it is very evident from the result of last Tuesday's election that money will not influence their votes.

—Remember, gentlemen, that on Saturday night ice cream will be served at McBreen's Opera House restaurant. Take your ladies!

—John Shannon, a Frenchman, committed suicide at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, after receiving a threatening note from White Caps.

—The little two year-old daughter of Mr. G. H. Boney, of the East ward, is slowly recovering from its recent attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

—Mabel Tibbott, the two-year old daughter of Mr. John Tibbott, of the East ward, died on Wednesday. We failed to learn the cause of its death.

Mr. John J. Kinney and Ab. Fick, two well known citizens of Gallitzin, took the benefit of the good sleighing and spent a few hours in town yesterday.

—Mr. Aaron Patchin, of Patchinville, Clearfield county, and Mr. E. P. Baker, of Susquehanna township, were registered at the Mountain House on Wednesday.

—Mr. James Hoover and wife of Carroll township, who had been visiting friends in Pittsburg for several days, passed through this place on their way home on Monday.

—Capt. Thomas Davis has been battling with asthma for a considerable length of time, but fortunately he was able to appear on our streets a couple of days this week.

—Register and Recorder Blair has issued a marriage license to Lewis Schmit, of Allegheny township, aged thirty two, and Catharine Stromer, of Gallitzin, aged seventy-two.

—The County Commissioners issued county orders on Wednesday to the amount of $1,223 99 for the payment of election officers and expense for holding the spring election.

—Peter Guiswhite, an old trapper, of Decatur township, Mifflin county, while setting a large bear trap, accidently touched the set and it closed, taking off two of his fingers.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—A young son of Mr. H. J. Crouse, of this place, was seriously hurt by falling on a pitchfork on Monday last, three of the tines entering his thigh making severe but not dangerous wounds.

—Mrs. Davis, of Cambria township, mother of Mr. Isaac Davis, of this place, who has been seriously ill for some time, is, we are glad to note, feeling much better. Her age is about eighty years.

—In response to a call, a certain resident of Blacklick township appeared before Squire Kinkead, of this place, and was obliged to pay $7.75 for handling a whip which did not belong to him.

—Mr. John Scanlan, of Carrolltown, who had been employed at Huntzdale, Clearfield county, for the past six months, passed through this place on Wednesday on his way home, he having been ill.

—Mr. Joseph Farabaugh, of Blacklick township, will dispose of his farm and a lot of personal property at his residence in that township on Wednesday, March 20th. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

—The pigeon shooting match between Chal L. Dick, Esq., of Johnstown and Dr. J. M. Thornton, of Altoona, which took place near Johnstown on last Saturday afternoon was won by the former.

—Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth avenue, N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column. 22 4t.

—All members of Co. C, 209 P. V. are requested to meet at G. A. R. Post room on Friday evening, March 1, 1889, at 8 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements to attend the reunion at Carlisle on March 25, 1889.

—The local institute at Loretto is to be on Saturday, March, 9, not March 2, as stated last week. The County Superintendant, C. Walker Smith and others will be present. Let every one turn out.

—A. C. Myton, of Altoona, is filling the position of Mr. Ed. Mowery as brakeman on our branch road. The latter gentleman, who was injured some time ago, expects to resume work the latter part of this week or the first of next.

—Two sleighing parties were in town on Wednesday evening, one of which was from Gallitzin and the other from South Fork. The former put up at the Mountain House and the latter with Mr. Bender. They enjoyed themselves hugely.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—We understand that Mr. Celestine J. Blair, the present efficient Register and Recorder of this county, will announce himself as a candidate for the second term. During the time he has been in office he has given entire satisfaction to those who had occasion to transact business with him. He is an obliging young man, and we feel sure that if he is nominated he will receive a flattering vote at the general election, something that every true Democrat in the county is entitled to.

—Pickled pigs feet and tripe are being "dished out" by our worthy young friend, Mr. Thomas McBreen, at the Opera House restaurant.

—Mrs. Isabel McGough will dispose of at public sale on Thursday, February 28th, at her residence in Croyle township, a lot of personal property consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, wagons, buggy, harness, farm implements, etc. Sale to commence at 10:30 A. M.

—The Chester *News* makes this pointed remark about improved roads: "As it costs $6 a year to keep a mile of well constructed road in repair, and $66 to keep a mud road in good condition, it does not require a professor of mathematics to ascertain which is cheaper in the end."

—When liverymen engage drivers they should be very careful in their selections. It is not pleasant for ladies to be compelled to get out at a certain place and travel through slush for several squares in order to reach their homes. This was the case on Saturday evening last.

—Messrs. Joseph E. Zang, J. A. Conrad, J. E. Priest and Gideon Barley, four of Johnstown's pleasant young gentleman took advantage of the good sleighing and drove to this place on Friday last, and after enjoying themselves for several hours taking in the sights they returned home.

—A young and handsome girl named Kit Foley was arrested at Greesburg Thursday night on the charge of stealing a gold watch, silk hose, gold bracelets, and silk corsets from her employer in Pittsburg. Her home is at Jeanette. She was taken to Pittsburg. The stolen articles were found on her person.

—Mr Bart. McCabe, who has been on the sick list for some time, resumed work on Wednesday as engineer on the branch road between this place and Cresson. As a consequence Mr. George Shaffer, who had been filling the position, took his departure for Altoona, where he will take a similar job on the main line.

—Our letter from Reade township last week arrived too late for publication. We had intended inserting it this week, but owing to the crowded condition of our columns, and as the items therein are now a little old we are compelled to leave it out. We must beg our correspondent to get it in one day earlier.

—Prof. A. R. Read, principal of our schools, accompanied by Dr. M. R. B Creery, attended the joint institute held at Cheerytree on Saturday. Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria counties were well represented, and those from this place express themselves as highly pleased with the reception given them.

—On account of the crowded condition of our paper last week we failed to make mention of the fact that Mr. George D. Patrick and Miss Maggie Buterbaugh, both of whom were registered at the Blair House as residents of Fallen Timber, were married the early part of the week by Rev. George Hill, pastor of the Congregational church of this place. May success attend them.

—Mr. George Shaffer, one of Wilmore's worthy young men, is now the efficient engineer on the Ebensburg and Cresson Branch, Mr. McCabe being on the sick list. Mr. Shaffer is a gentleman in every respect. He and a representative of this office were school mates in 1872, but it rests with the one who has charge of the *throttle* to determine whether they agreed or not. Call on him at the Cambria House.

—A sleighing party, principally composed of young people from Loretto, accompanied by two ladies from Philipsburg and several gentlemen from St. Francis' College, can give you all the information in regard to their experience on the steep hill southwest of the first named place. When horses get contrary something else is always expected, but fortunately in this case no one was hurt.

—Mr. John Otto, the aged father of one of our worthy subscribers of Carroll township, had, on account of his advanced age, a severe trial getting from the depot to the Cambria House on Tuesday evening. When we take his age, which is about eighty, into consideration we are inclined to believe that he really needed assistance in getting up the hill, which was cheerfully granted by our worthy fireman, Mr. Dan. Zahm.

—Word reached this place on Saturday that Mr. Wm. Richter's property in Minnesota was entirely destroyed by fire some time during the past two weeks. He was formerly a resident of Carroll township, this county. The saddest portion of the story is that every occupant of the house perished in the flames, not one being spared to give the particulars. Further news in regard to this matter will be given next week, that is if it is possible to get it.

—Mr. S. C. Lilly was the mail carrier between this place and Bradley's on Tuesday. Sam. didn't get "stuck," but the train did. The train, however, made its regular trip in the afternoon, having received assistance from Gallitzin, and the crew from that place deserve a great deal of credit for removing the obstacle, which was made visible by the storm of the previous night. It is hardly necessary to state that it was the old complaint at that particular point—too much snow.

—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet, as this will surely lead to sickness and probably to death. In order to guard against these things it is necessary to keep the feet well protected. If you wish to have a *good understanding* we advise you to go to R. L. Davis' boot and shoe store, on Julian street, where one of the finest stock of goods ever put on exhibition in this place is now before the public for inspection. Call and inspect closely, whether you wish to buy or not. Rest assured that the prices are the most reasonable.

—There was a big cock fight along the old Portage about four miles from the Summit on Monday. Grubbtown and Conemaugh boroughs furnished the birds for Cambria county, and Hollidaysburg and Altoona furnished them for Blair county. A number of battles were fought, the Conemaugh borough people coming out ahead. It is said that at least $1,500 changed hands on the result, and of course our people got away with the most of it. A number of people were up from this city to take in the sport.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kansas, a nephew of Hon. John Fenlon, and a son-in-law of Mrs. Susan Rhey, of this place, who is well known to many of our readers, had an attack of vertigo while sitting in the Copeland Hotel at Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday of last week. It was at first thought to be an apoplectic stroke and that it would prove fatal, but later accounts say that Mr. Fenlon was recovering and that he was then on his way to Mississippi where he intended spending some time in the hopes of proving beneficial to his health.

—A heavy blast at the Bellefonte furnaces company's quarries operated by the Collins Brothers on Tuesday caused a large rock to fall on a box containing a hundred pounds of dynamite, and causing an explosion. The doors and windows were blown out of a dozen of the company's houses, and a number of boxes of glass were destroyed in the glass works. The shock was felt in town, a mile away, where windows were broken and plaster was knocked from the walls of a number of houses. Fortunately the employes were out of reach at the time and no person was killed or injured. The damage was considerable.

—Mr. William I. Adams of Clearfield township, has rented his farm and contemplates moving either to Cresson or Altoona.

—Several parties in this place received letters from the White Caps warning them to go to work or pull out for parts unknown on or before the last of February.

—The trial of Sam Smith for murder at Greensburg last week resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, the jury requesting the court administer the full penalty of the law. Smith was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

—A well dressed man about thirty-five years of age was killed at Flynns' cut, between Portage and Wilmore on Wednesday morning of last week. He was walking on the north track and a freight train was passing on the south track. The blinding snow prevented him from noticing the approach of Johnstown Express which struck him and threw him under the freight train. Both trains were stopped and the man picked up unconscious, but still living, and placed on the Express and taken to East Conemaugh, but before reching that place he expired. From letters found on his person his name is supposed to be G. Harrison and that he was a machinist by trade.

—A strange accident occurred at the east end of the Altoona yard Saturday morning, by which John H. Haines, of Boston, received serious injuries. Just now the accident occurred is not known. Mr. Haines and his son, Frank W. Haines, were passengers on Western Express, due at Altoona at 4 o'clock A. M. About 5 o'clock Saturday morning Mr. Haines was found by the yard men on top of a box car near the "GD" office. He was taken to the depot on an engine and from there to the hospital in an ambulance. His injures consist of five scalp wounds and a bruised and sprained shoulder. A remarkable feature of the occurrence is that the injured man remembers nothing that transpired after retiring to his berth the night before. The window of the car was up, and the supposition is that he either jumped out of the window or arose and walked out of the car while asleep, but how he got on top of the box car no one knows—not even himself.

—McDonald still holds the fort at Loretto, Pa., and is selling goods at rock bottom prices for spot cash or good marketable produce as follows: Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; green and black teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffees, 15, 23 and 25 cents per pound; 5 boxes essence of coffee, 19 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 boxes baking powder, 10 cents; 2 boxes of yeast, 10 cents; 6 boxes (1200) matches, 10 cents; 6 pieces star soap, 25 cents; 6 pounds hominy, 25 cents; 6 pounds of oatmeal, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 3 pounds best rice, 25 cents; 2 good brooms, 30 cents; 2 good wash boards, 30 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; good syrup, 40 and 50 cents per gallon; lamp oil, 10 and 15 cents per gallon; best black oil, 40 cents per gallon; flour, $1.15 per sack; salt $1.25 per barrel; chop, $1.35 per hundred pounds. Dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., etc., at equally low prices for spot cash or trade. We refuse no trustworthy neighbor a short accommodation 30 or 60 days at the above prices.

Institute.

The following was the program for an institute held at Summerhill, February 9, 1889.

Tee teachers, to the number of thirteen, met in the school house at 1:30 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the former meeting, R. H. Biter. Organization was effected by the election of Wm. Davis, president; Sarah McGough, secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, after which "Welcome" was sung by the school. How to teach language was discussed by T. J. Itell. Song by room No. 2, "Hail to America." In the absence of A. J. Noel Mr. Itell volunteered to open the subject, "How a teachef wastes time," the topic was further discussed by Mr. Geo. Marsden, who endorsed the statement that much time is wasted by the teacher attending to matters of discipline during recitation period. Miss Plotner then read an essay entitled "Be charitable." "The duties of patrons" was discussed by T. J. Itell and others. Song by room No. 2 "Don't forget your aged parents." "How to teach history" was discussed by E. H. Burkart, R. H. Biter and Mr. Marsden. Song by school entitled "Love at home." Mr. Burkhart was called upon to occupy the chair during the discussion which followed:

Resolved that "The adoption of free text books would not be beneficial."

The affirmative was sustained by T. J. Itell, R. H. Biter; the negative by Annie McGlade and Wm. Davis. Good arguments were produced by both sides, but the judges' decision was in favor of the negative.

The committee appointed to make a program for next meeting reported as follows:

Primary physiology, Sarah McGough; How to employ pupils when too rough to go outside for recess, E. M. McCauley; how to teach fractions to beginners, Mr. Lyman Shibrine; essay, Miss Emma Krise; essay, Miss Emma Orris; moral training of pupils, J. V. Fleck; recitation, Annie McGlade; recitation, Clara Mears; whispering in school, A. J. Noel; debate, question.—Resolved, That we should have a compulsory system of education in the U. S.

Affirm, deby, J. A. Kensinger J. A. Cowley, L. W. Laufman, J. B. Lynch.

"Come again" was sung by the school after which institute adjourned to meet at Portage on the 9th of March. We hope that there will be a large turn out of teachers, patrons and friends of education and that they will show their interest by their presence and work.

WM. DAVIS,
Secretary.

Half Rates to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad, Allowing Stop-off in Baltimore.

In order to afford visitors to the inauguration all possible privileges, and at the same time give them the benefit of the very low rates which have been fixed for this occasion, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington on February 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th,, from all stations on its system, at a *single fare* for the round trip. These tickets will admit of a stop-off in Baltimore in either or both directions, thus enabling passengers by this route to visit both cities. The return coupons of the excursion tickets are valid for use until and including March 7th. This rate, in view of the liberal conditions it bears and the magnificent service which the Pennsylvania Railroad affords, is the lowest ever offered under similar circumstances. For information as to the movement of regular and special trains, and for specific rates from each station, apply to ticket agents of the company.

Communication.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—I wish to say through your columns to all who may be interested in a summer school in Ebensburg that J. G. Carroll, of Dunbar, Pa., will be here to day (Friday) for the purpose of making arrangements for opening the regular summer normal. Mr. Carroll comes here highly recommended as a scholar, teacher and man, and I trust he may be liberally patronized. I will not be connected with the summer or public schools after the close of the present term; but desire to see successful schools.

Respectfully,
A. R. READ.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., Feb. 13th, 1889.

ED. FREEMAN:—Henry S., son of Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Margaret Byrne, of Barr township, died on Tuesday of last week and was buried at Carrolltown on Thursday following, aged 3 months and six days. Deceased was one of interesting twin brothers and, seemingly, the strongest of the two.

Three men at Hasting on Saturday made a false arrest of two Frenchmen, and on a compromise caused them to hand over thirteen dollars. The Frenchmen afterwards had the two arrested and upon disgorging the amount, with costs, they were allowed to go free.

Following is the ticket elected in Carrolltown borough. Burgess, Andrew Eckenrode; Town Council. P. J. Dietrick, C. A. Sharbaugh; Justice of the Peace, Henry Seanlan; Constable, S. H. Buck; Assessor, J. W. Sharbaugh; Tax Collector, A. J. Stoltz; School Directors, John S. Wetsel, Frank Buck; Judge of Election, Michael Zoiner; Inspectors, Ed. Buck, Augustine Filck; Auditor, John Owens.

The ticket elected in Carroll township on Tuesday, is, Justice of the Peace, James Cain; Constable, Isaac Weakland; Supervisors, John Ovenberger, S. Simindenger; School Directors, Raphael Hite, Simon P. Kline; Assessor, Chas. Feighner; Tax Collector, James Mellon; Judge of Election, Albert Boslet; Inspectors, John Bender, P. Hertzog; Auditor, Jos. M. Hoover; Clerk, Cornelius Misel.

Mr. McHugh, a coal operator at Hastings, has rented the Noel property in this place, and will take up his residence here with his daughter.

TOM.

Communicated.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 18, 1889.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—If you please sir, a few words with your readers, teachers and prospective teachers especially, concerning comments from Indiana in reply to my communication of two weeks ago.

The gentleman has granted as true all I have charged—that he is endeavoring to create the impression that teachers can obtain more benefit by spending a term at Loretto than one at the Indiana Normal, and then says "There are advantages at the Indiana Normal that cannot be furnished at a school taught by one or two teachers." How do the two statements accord? He is not alone in his opinion, he says. The members of the faculty at Indiana, and teachers of Cambria county, that have been there one term, will bear him out. I dispute it. If my position is wrong, I want to know it. To prove what he says let him produce a line from some one of each of the parties referred to. The gentleman's proposition is assailed. If he is in the right, they will not hesitate to defend him. Bring them on.

The gentleman should not attempt to obscure the *real* point in controversy by closing about it such irrelevant matters as the cheapness of the school at Loretto, and that I am actuated by selfish motives. When I thought of teaching at Loretto, I did not know that he was going to teach there. No one at Loretto knew that I desired to teach there. When I learned of Mr. Smith's intentions I at once dismissed the matter of the Loretto school from my mind, until it was brought to my notice that attempts were being made to dissuade persons from going to Indiana that they might go to Loretto. At the close of the county institute our superintendent advised all who could to spend the coming summer at Indiana. I would asked none who had decided to go there to attend my school, if I knew it. It makes no difference to me who teaches at Loretto. I hope the school there will be a success within the bounds belonging to it. A State committee once determined that I am worthy of the papers I hold, and another committee similarly constituted has more recently made some important additions to it, but I am not yet presumptious enough to attempt to parallel the Indiana Normal.

I and many other teachers, anxiously await an acknowledgement of the gentleman's proposition from the parties who, he says, will uphold what he claims for country normals.

THOS J. ITELL.

Normal Training.

A normal training in coming to be almost a necessity for those who expect to teach. Nowhere can this be secured to better advantages than at the California Normal.

The Election.

EBENSBURG BOROUGH.

Burgess.

E. G. Kerr, R	115
Geo. C. K. Zahm, D	117
Zahm's majority	2
Collector.	
Isaac Davis, R	139
Henry Byrne, D	94
Davis' majority	45
Auditor.	
W. H. Connell, R	139
M. D. Bearer, D	94
Connell's majority	45

WEST WARD.

Burgess—E. G. Kerr, R., 49; G. C. K. Zahm, D., 87.
Collector—Isaac Davis, R., 62; Henry Byrne, D., 74.
Auditor—W. H. Connell, R., 62; M. D. Bearer, D., 75.
Council—Thomas M. Jones, R., 63; Fergus C. Lloyd, D., 75.
School Director—Hosea Evans, R., 66; E. C. Parrish, D., 72.
Justice of the Peace—H. Kinkead, D., 75.
Constable—James Myers, D., 75.
Assessor—R. L. Davis, R., 63; J. D. Parrish, D., 75.
Judge—Milton Jones, R., 65; Thomas James, D., 76.
Inspector—E. W. Humphrey, R., 65; Harry Englehart, D., 75.

EAST WARD.

Burgess—E. G. Kerr, R., 68; G. C. K. Zahm, D., 90.
Collector—Isaac Davis, R., 77; Henry Byrne, D., 18.
Auditor—W. H. Connell, R., 76; M. D. Bearer, D., 19.
Council—Felix Ludwig, R., 76; L. Esterline, D., 19.
School Director—S. W. Davis, R., 75; John Lloyd, D., 20.
Assessor—Wm. Leighty, R., 67; Harry Lloyd, D., 29.
Justice of the Peace—Richard Jones, R., 76.
Judge—John Ludwig, R., 75; N. Lutringer, D., 19.
Inspector—A. J. Waters, R., 44; John J. Evans, Prohibition, 34; Wm. Byrne, D., 18.
Constable—Evan D. Davis, R., 75.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1889:

John Angus and Annie Dopp, Summerhill.

Patrick McCann, Washington township and Mary C Robim, Lilly borough.

August Fey and Katie Croft, Johnstown.

Frederick Munzer and Adaline Yost, Conemaugh borough.

David M. Harsleberger and Lizzie Echenshr, Johnstown.

James Chapman Riebl, Conemaugh Furnace, Westmoreland county, and Mary Catharine Miller, Summerhill township.

Francis Ebig, Gallitzin borough and Ellie Eckenrode, Allegheny township.

Charles F. Gallaher and Lizzie C. Barnes, Johnstown.

John J. Palm, Lancaster county, Pa., and Isabel Shehan, Johnstown.

William H. Rhodes and Bella Clenger, Stonycreek township.

John P. Alles, Conemaugh borough and Elizabeth Roder, Morrellville borough.

David D Blough, Conemaugh township, Somerset county and Eden Livingston, Upper Yoder township.

J. J. Ream, Conemaugh township and Ellen Ford, East Tavior township.

Andrew Vilsok and Katharine Sala, Austria.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matthias Hoffman, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPHINE HOFFMAN,
SIMON VAUGHT,
Adm'rs of Matthias Hoffman.

Feb. 22, 1889.—6t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
—OF—
Poor and House of Employment
—OF—
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

From January 2nd, 1888, to January 7th, 1889.

THOMAS E. HOWE, ESQ.,

TREASURER. DR.

To bal. due at last settlement	$ 11 107 17
To requisition for 1888	13 000 00
To cash from Geo. J. Myers	9 29
To " " W. Horace Rose	300 00
To " " Geo. W. Easly	9 50
To " " Jacob Shaffer	17 28
To " " I. Lilly	427 06
	$ 24 870 26

THOMAS E. HOWE, CR.

TREASURER.

By amt. paid—	
Attorneys' fees	$ 60 00
Blacksmithing	29 60
Boarding and nursing O. D. P.	132 61
Clothing and dry goods	193 54
Coal, lime and cement	272 08
Coffins at house	74 75
Coffins and funeral expenses O. D. P.	194 50
Constables and Justices' fees and costs	400 48
Convention of Poor Directors	18 00
Drugs and medicines	61 32
Expenses and allowance O. D. P.	5 482 85
Farmer and pumping	402 06
Flour and feed	441 84
Freight and transportation	234 69
Furniture	28 25
Groceries and tobacco	1 062 66
Hardware	192 00
House servant	192 19
Insurance	72 83
Live stock	160 60
Livery hire O. D. P.	16 50
Lumber	113 64
Meat	453 11
Old orders	35 14
Physician O. D. P.	448 12
Physician at house	252 50
Phosphate and plants	118 15
Printing	3 00
Paint and Painting	207 65
Repairs	51 80
Salary Steward	500 00
Salary Matron	150 00
For shoes	119 65
Threshing	19 74
Warren and Dixmont Insane Asaylum	2 734 44
Clearfield and other counties for boarding paupers	452 95
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	8 927 62
	$24 870 26

AMOUNTS DUE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT.

From—	
Jacob Thomas and wife	$ 850 04
John Baker	1 13 70
Wm. D. Pryce for coal	2 00
John J. Evans for hides	26 06
John Kirschner for hides	3 10
Henry Schrader on bond	3 00
Jacob Shaffer for groceries	8 10
I. Lilly for coal and oats (since paid)	17 25
	$1 011 24

Insurance on Property.

Fire Ass. Phila. on main building	$ 3 000
Orient of Hartford on main building	3 000
Ins. Co. of North America on main building	3 000
Cambria Mutual on main building	2 500
Ins. Co. North America on household furniture	3 000
Ins. Co. of North America on pump house and machinery	500
Orient of Hartford on pump house and machinery	500
Ins. Co. of North America on barn	1 500
Ins. Co. of North America on wagon shed and carriage house	200
Orient of Hartford on contents of barn	500
Cambria Mutual on contents of barn	2 500
	$22 200

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office at Ebensburg, Pa., the 23rd, day of January A. D., 1889.

LOUIS ROLAND,
J. W. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. KINKEAD,
} Auditors.

REPORT OF I. LILLY, ESQ., STEWARD of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria County Penna:

Stock on Farm.

Three horses, twelve cows, one stock bull, one bull for beef, four shoats, 9 turkeys, sixty-nine chickens.

Farm Products.

Thirty-eight tons hay, eight hundred and seventeen bushels of oats, one hundred and nine bushels of buckwheat, six hundred and seventy-five bushels ears of corn, one hundred and ten bushels turnips, one thousand heads cabbage.

Farm Implements.

1 two horse wagon, 2 spring wagons, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 farm cart 1 hay rake, 1 grain drill, 1 corn planter, 1 cutting box, 2 sleighs 1 bob sled, 1 log sled, 1 wheel barrow, 1 hand cart hay ladders, 1 older press, 1 mowing machine 1 chopping mill, 1-five horse power engine & boiler, 2 harrows, 6 plows, 5 grain cradles &c.

Butchered 10 hogs, making 2,600 lbs. pork; 1 bull, and 2 heifers, making 1,196 pounds beef, 9 calves making 870 pounds veal.

Inmates.

In house January 1st, 1888		66
Admitted during the year		68
Born in the house during year		3—136
Died		31
Discharged		63
In house January 1st, 1889		52—136

No. of meals given to tramps during 1888 319.

Of the inmates remaining in the house January 1st, 1889, there are 32 adult males; 25 adult females; and 2 male children—one of which is idiotic.

Inmates Who Died During Year.

William Lloyd,	Clinton Gougbnour,
Sol. Gindlesberger,	Hugh Mc Coy,
Scott Hutchinson,	Joseph Schwing,
Frank Harvey,	James Goff,
Alexander Mink,	Elisabeth Kelly,
	Noah Smith.

Average number of inmates per month during the year 66 3-12.

Ebensburg, Pa., Feb 1, 1889.—4t.

TRIAL LIST.

List of cases set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, on the second Monday of March next.

Chr'sty	vs.	Milliken.
Same	vs.	Gallitzin Coal & Coke Co., et. al.
Flenners Adm'r	vs.	Kittanning Ins. Co.
Hopple	vs.	Boland.
1st National Bank Allentown	vs.	Duncan.
Use Marshall & Weakland	vs.	School Dist. East Conemaugh.
Saupp	vs.	Seymore.
Dunlap	vs.	Ashcraft.
Johnston	vs.	Watt.
Weaver	vs.	Brenner.
McCluskey	vs.	Jackson Township.
Baker	vs.	Plummer Sides & Co.
March	vs.	Stiles.
Myers	vs.	Tingle, exrx.
Ross	vs.	Supes.
Sawyer	vs.	Thomas.
Gray, assignee	vs.	Stoney Creek Township.
Chapin	vs.	Cambria Iron Co.
McBlade	vs.	Lytle.
Gallagher	vs.	Fisher et. al.
Trexler	vs.	Fisher.
Bailey	vs.	Shiffler.
Mather & Co.	vs.	Jones.
Gallitzin Bor. School District	vs.	Myers et. al.
Same	vs.	Parrish et. al.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Feb. 8, 1889.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies," Approved May 29th, 1886, John O'Neill, Martin H. Mackey, J. A. Kelly, William M. Findley, William J. Heinsling, John C. Hoover, et. al., citizens of the State of Pennsylvania will on the 13th day of March, 1889, apply to the Governor of said commonwealth to be incorporated under the name of the "Mountain City Natural Gas Co."

The purpose of the proposed corporation is to produce, deal in, transport, store and supply natural gas for light and heat, and it is intended to mine for, bore for or receive said gas in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria in the State of Pennsylvania, and supply the same to customers along its main line or lines of pipe and branches and within convenient connecting distances thereof to the citizens of the several leading towns located in said counties where the business is intended to be carried on. Also to supply customers of the city of Altoona and the suburbs and the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., with natural gas for light and heat from said counties. The several route of the contemplated pipe lines and the towns to be supplied with said natural gas to be more fully and specifically set forth in application for charter, and it is intended that the principal office of said corporation shall be in the city of Altoona, Pa.

J. C. VANDERLIN, Solicitor.

Feb. 15, 1889.—4t.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Ebensburg, Pa. A never failing spring, stable and outbuilding on premises. Inquire at E. Dalton & Son, hardware store.

Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1888.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1889, by J. C. Puch, Thomas Hart, M. C. Watson, J. K. Caldwell and S. J. Telford under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the purpose of intended corporation to be called the "Indiana Telephone company." The charter and object of which is for constructing, maintaining and leasing lines for telegraph for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for police, fire alarm or messenger business or for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wire may be applied to any useful purpose, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

WATSON & TELFORD, Solicitors.

Feb. 22, 1889.

When you want posters printed call at this office.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
—OF—
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
—FROM—
January 2nd, 1888, to January 7th, 1889.

THOMAS E. HOWE, ESQ.

TREASURER. DR.

To am't received from duplicate for 1888	$ 98 408 90
To am't received from redemption of lands	993 51
To am't received from seated and unseated lands	20 028 86
To am't received from Constables for 1887 and previous	920 36
To am't borrowed money	20 000 00
To am't Jos. A. Gray Jury fees and costs	141 40
To am't poor fund various sources	763 09
To am't W. A. B. Little for maintenance of Henrietta Topper at Dixmont	155 46
To am't H. A. Shoemaker Jury and Pen. Rep. fees	95 50
To am't M. D. Kittell jr. fines and other claims	45 36
To am't taxes exonerated	2 345 45
To am't tavern license (County's portion)	1 27
	5 441 25
	$149 235 05

CR.

By amount paid—

Auditors County	$ 4 632 74
Auditors State	325 20
Boarding Prisoners	40 50
Boarding Jurors	100 00
Boarding Prisoners	24 00
Building Bridges	2 290 00
Bridge and Road Views	10 920 95
Borrowed Money	358 60
Borrowed Money	20 000 00
Bonds Redeemed	10 000 00
Commissioners	1 200 00
Commissioners' Clerk	600 00
Commissioners' Counsel	400 00
Court Crier and Tipstaves	517 50
Constables	1 916 25
Criminal Prosecutions	5 848 50
Court House	1 904 81
Deeds to County	225 32
Delegates to Commissioners' Convention	55 25
District Attorney	262 00
Elections	3 020 67
Expressage and Postage	62 96
Fox and Other Scalps	33 15
Inquisitions	389 75
Interest and Discount	580 23
Interest on Court House Bonds	400 00
Janitor	600 00
Jail and Jailor	4 010 86
Jury Commissioners and Clerk	132 58
Jurors Grand	936 10
Jurors Traverse	5 261 07
Jurors Talisman	46 00
Miscellaneous	33 25
Prothonotary	80 25
Printing	1 184 89
Poor Directors	300 00
Poor and House of Employment	18 000 00
Old orders	1 028 36
Registry	948 11
Records	565 90
Refunding	647 92
Road damages	858 00
Road fund	2 926 27
Reform school	925 34
Redemption of lands	422 36
School Fund	2 228 12
Sheriff	1 932 21
State tax	3 841 37
Soldiers burial	951 67
Stenographer	752 72
Stationery	36 45
Surveying	15 00
Teachers Institute	290 00
Western Penitentiary	2 038 20
Western Penna. Hospital	2 081 86
Late Treasurer	680 28
Remaining in Constables hands	2 488 54
Exonerations to Constables	4 055 90
Abatement to taxpayers	3 661 33
Commission on $644[illegible] 25, (license money for use of Co. 5 per cent. on $1,000,—1 per cent on $1,000, ½ per cent on balance $3,441.25	77 21
Treas. Com. 5 per cent. on $110,985 85	5 504 29
Treas. Com. 5 per cent on $23,502 17	587 55

Farm Dependency,

One of the principal advantages in keeping up the fertility of the farm, is that it places the farmer in a condition to increase the number of stock kept on the farm. Fertility of soil is an important item, not only with the cultivated fields, but with the meadows and pastures as well. If the farm is to feed the largest number possible, keeping them in good, thrifty condition, it is very important that every acre on the farm should be made to yield the largest possible crop, and a nice soil is the foundation of this. It requires good management—good farming—to grow crops every year and at the same time build up the fertility, yet it can be done by adopting a regular system of rotation, keeping a sufficient number of stock to consume all the products of the farm, making, saving and applying all the manure possible; taking pains to secure the largest yield by thorough preparation, seed good and cultivaiton.

A rich soil is one important item, but in addition, if the best yield is secured, it must be well prepared, the seed be of good quality and carefully planted in good season and then thorough cultivation be given at the right time and in the proper manner. A failure of any one of these essential conditions will affect the growth and yield, and in doing this will affect indirectly the number of stock that can be kept upon the farm. And anything that increases or decreases the yield of the crops affects the number of stock that can be kept, and the supply of manure is dependent very largely upon the number of stock kept so that all through a system of farm operations, one part is dependent upon the other, and the increasing of one increases all of the others, so it is important to so manage the farm operations, that the best fertility is maintained.

The Hat as a Pocket.

"That's a foolish practice," remarked a Pittsburg man to a friend who was putting letters in his hat so that he might not forget to mail them.

"Why so? I always carry letters and memoranda there."

"And so did I until one day my hat blew off and I lost a promissory note for $100 and a letter that contained a $10 bill. That cured me. Why, I've seen people put money inside their hat linings, fancying it would be safe there. Suppose the hat flies off your head as you are crossing a bridge or is lost out of the window of a passenger coach. For my part I'd rather trust anything of value to my pockets and run the risk of having them picked.

"Then there are men who use their hats to carry parcels in. The other day I saw a man buy something in a grocery and chuck it into his hat, which was already so full that I didn't see how he kept it on his head. At one of the theatres the other night a young fellow evidently from the country, when asked by the doorkeeper for his ticket pointed to his hat, where the bit of pasteboard was sticking behind the band. I saw the same chap going out between the acts with the coupon for his seat in the same conspicuous place. On the train the other day I observed something hanging down the back of the head of a man in front of me. I couldn't make out what it was, until the object tickled the man's neck; then he caught hold of it and pulled out a strap about three feet long, which he was evidently carrying home in his hat. What are pockets for, if men won't use them, but instead persist in weighting themselves down and inviting baldness by making the hat serve as a gripsack?"

Dissecting a Grain of Wheat.

Patent flour is not any particular part of the wheat berry, it is not so strong as the bakers clear flour, and stronger than the low grade. We frequently hear it said that the patent flour is only made up of the harder and more glutinous portions of the wheat. The low grade or the flour from next the bran would come as near meeting this definition as does the flour from the middlings in the present system of manufacture. In the old system of grinding with the millstone, and especially the low grinding system, the middlings were that portion of the wheat which was best calculated to resist the action of the millstone, the hardest part; the present system of making middlings by corrugated rolls does not depend upon the varying hardness of the different portions of the wheat to make middlings. Where the wheat is harder it will be more brittle, but this is merely an accident. Middlings making is the principal object in reducing wheat by corrugated rolls, and by this method the wheat is broken into middlings, not ground inth flour, with a portion remaining as middlings because of its hardness. For this reason patent flour made according to the present method does not necessarily mean flour from any particular part of the wheat berry as ordinarily understood.

Costumes in Paraguay.

The women of Parsguay are as beautiful as any in the world. They are of medium height, slight and lithe, with figures of matchless grace. Their dress is of the simplest form; a short tunic or robe not unlike a skirt and a shoulder covering not unlike a shawl, both of pure white and adorned with pretty native lace. In the midday siesta they lie in their hammocks sipping their mate and singing in their low, sweet voice, yet with a touch of melancholy, the "Naranearas," or songs of the orange-gatherers. Dancing is their only pastime, and into that they throw their whole joyous nature. The slightest excuse is all that is necessary for getting up a ball, at which the whole neighborhood at once assembles. The girls and women are dressed in the robe described. The men wear white linen trousers and red ponchos. The dances are in quaint original figures, and sometimes the festivities will be kept up the entire night.

CUT a good supply of firewood and allow it to be seasoned. The woman who can cook with green wood and be pleased with it must be but a little lower than the angels.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
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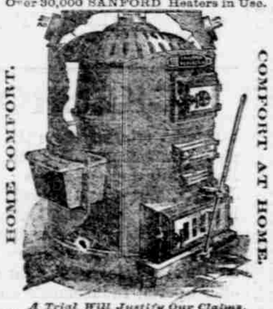

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The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For particulars address
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To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious help and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamentals, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first-class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. State age. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 1420 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing descriptions, sent free. FYLE & DeHAVEN, Real Estate Agents, Petersburg, Va.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER
on file in Chicago at the Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts can be made for it in New York.

Hard Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

There are few if any fertilizers in the market that possess so many desirable qualities as good wood ashes, being rich in potash, and having a fair proportion of phosphoric acid. They supply two important materials that are deficient in most soils. But there are other important elements that are not only beneficial, but important for plant growth. Wood ashes contain large quantities of lime, not stone lime, but lime that is finer and more soluble; it having once been in a condition to enter plants, it again readily comes in a condition to be taken up by the growing plants, much more so than the common stone lime. Ashes contain two other important elements, magnesia and silicia. These are both necessary for plant growth, and like the lime, they are in the right condition to be readily taken up by the growing plants. In fact, wood ashes being the mineral elements of vegetation, they contain all of the mineral elements of the growth of other vegetation and that too in the best possible condition, because having been once taken up by growing vegetation they have been divided into small particles and made soluble in water, and they readily return to the same condition again. This is an important fact that is generally overlooked.

A fertilizer may be well suppled with important elements of plant food, yet be in such condition as to be of no practical use to the growing plants for several years after it is applied. If the farmer could be sure of getting pure wood ashes at the price usually charged it would be for his interest to buy them for almost any crop he grows on his farm. While the benefit the first year may not be as much as some other fertilizers, the second and for four or five years following, the benefit on many soils is great. The doubt about the quality has deterred many from buying ashes in large quantities. While there are some ashes analyzed worth from 35 to 40 cents a bushel, there are others that will not analyze worth more than half as much. If some way could be devised by which the price could be fixed to correspond with the quality to a positive certainty, the farmer would feel that he was getting his money's worth, but as long as he has to buy as he now does, he will be very likely to think he is being cheated, when in point of facts, he is getting more value than he pays for.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep a good supply of feed.

Pure ammonia will remove the sting of bees.

Nice plump broilers always find a ready market and command good prices.

Honey kept in the same temperature as when it was stored will not candy so soon as otherwise.

All fowl, old and young, want green food. Giving them free access to grass is the best way of supplying it.

In feeding young stock take care that the food is thoroughly good and appetizing, fresh and well made.

Watch for the first appearance of cold among your flock, attend to it promptly, and you need never be troubled with roup.

There is some consolation in the fact that stubid and stolid overseers of highways cannot draw mud into roads in winter.

Don't feed slush to fowls. If you mix soft feed in the morning, mix it with boiling water and let it cook until quite dry.

Cayenne pepper in moderation is a valuable ingredient in the soft food for chickens. Too much of it is irritating to the internal organs.

Count up the cost of a brainless, ill-natured farm cur and for the year it will be found much greater than the price of a barrel of pork.

The French Shepherd dog is of a medium size, has sharp, straight ears, hair of a dark color, thickest and longest on the tail, which is usually carried horizontally. They are very indifferent to caresses, but are vigilant, active, and faithful in the care of their flocks.

Revolution in Medicine.

The science and practice of medicine and surgery are undergoing a revolution of such a magnitude and importance, asserts the Forum, that i s limits can hardly be conceived. Looking into the future, in the light of recent discoveries, it does not seem impossible that a time may come when the cause of every infectious disease will be known; when all such diseases will be preventable or easily curable; when protection can be afforded against all diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, yellow fever, whooping cough, etc., in which one attack secures immunity from subsequent contagion; when, in short, no constitutional disease will be incurable, and such scourges as epidemics will be unknown. These, indeed, may be but a part of what will follow discoveries in bacteriolgy. The higher the plane of actual knowledge, the more extended is the horizon. What has been accomplished within the past ten years as regards knowledge of the cause, prevention and treatment of disease far transcends what would have been regarded a quarter of a century ago as the wildest and most impossible speculation.

SARATOGA CHIPS.—Thinly peel and slice, let stand in salted water twenty minutes; take out, drain and dry on a napkin; separate the slices and drop a handful at a time in boiling lard, stir with a fork until a light brown or crisp, as desired; skim out, drain well and serve. Use solid potatoes.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

A DAILY growth in swine of a little more than a pound is more profitable than less or more. This daily growth increases with age until the maturing period is nearly reached.

THE SPRING MEDICINE YOU WANT
Paine's Celery Compound
Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.
"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal."
W. L. GREENLEAF,
Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

Use It Now!
"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man."
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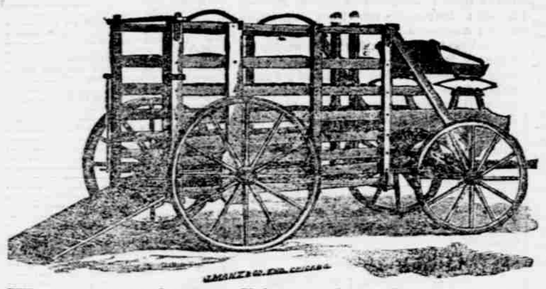
DIAMOND DYES Color Feathers and Ribbons, Easy! Elegant! Economical! LACTATED FOOD Babies eating it sleep well nights, Mothers Laughing.



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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
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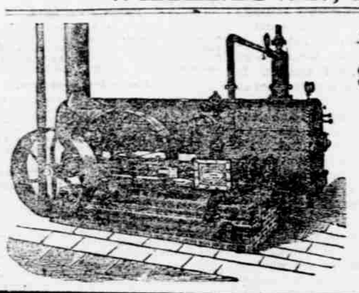

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WHY WILL PEOPLE use the impure and unwholesome Refrigerators which are lined with wood, zinc and other metals, that cause gastric troubles and also children's diseases by tainting milk, when they can get
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VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
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Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
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Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
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IN CHARGE OF
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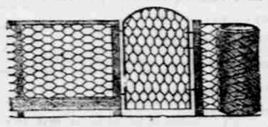

The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quantity of fence wanted. TAYLOR & DEAN
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WINTERGREEN, PEPPERM NT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.
of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on deliverly, free of broke rags, commission, storage, &c., by
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"This is the Boot for ME!"

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES AT WHOLESALE BY
H. CHILDS & Co.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Dec. 14, 1888—4m.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a speciality of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four feet to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs. are D. Amerlan & Co., 88 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
☞ Correspondence solicited.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., EUREKA SAD IRON CO., 65 Rhode St., N. Y.

An Artful Dodge.

A seedy-looking man entered an uptown bar-room the other evening, says Mr. Grundy. In his hand he carried a handsome Malacca walking cane, with a heavy oxidized silver head. Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, as he approached a number of well-dressed men standing at the bar, "but do any of you wish to buy a fine stick? This is a remnant of other days, when I was happy and rich," and he choked down a huge sob. "I wouldn't think of selling this little relic if I wasn't in need of bread. The pawnbroker around the corner offered me fifty cents on it, but that isn't enough for my immediate wants. Perhaps one of you gentlemen would like to have it for two dollars and a half?"

The cane was handed around, and a man who seemee interested in the unfortunate bought it from him for two dollars.

While the men were discussing the bargain their friend had made a stranger entered. He was of fine appearance, gentlemanly bearing, and looked like a wealthy clubman. After taking a drink he walked up and down the room a few times. At last, as he casually approached the group at the bar he suddenly started back, then hurried forward and grasped the cane.

"Why, why," he ejaculated, in surprise, "I never thought I would see this again." The man who had just bought the cane turned around in amazement when he saw the stranger lay hands on his property. "What do you mean, sir? said he; "that is my stick."

"You must be laboring under a delusion, my dear sir," replied the courteous stranger in a wonderfully suave tone of voice. "I would know this cane in a thousand and couldn't be mistaken. My friend, Tom Ochiltree, brought it from London the last time he was there and presented it to me. I wouldn't have lost it for all the world. I can prove it is my property, for by touching this spring the head opens disclosing a match-safe."

It was just as the stranger described. The man who had paid the two dollars looked rather crestfallen as he explained how the stick had come into his possession.

"Was the fellow who sold it to you a tall, spare, semi genteel chap," asked the stranger.

"Yes," replied the man.

"Just as I thought," responded the stranger. "I employ that fellow as my valet just out of charity, this is the way he has repaid me. I'm awfully much obliged to you for aiding me in in recovering the cane," and the handsome stranger bowed himself out.

The stranger met the seedy looking man around the corner and they whacked up the two dollars.

A Sweet Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and to keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is not one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thought of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine, and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth than one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and fails like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Such as these get a sharp home voice for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elswhere.

I would say to all boys and girls: "Use your guest voice at home." Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth to you in days to come more than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.

Behind the Scenes in China

The Hong Kong Press gives the following details of the Chinese actors at the local theater: The other evening, at about 7.30, the "King of the Sea of the Thousand Golden Isles," whose name off the stage is Ah Sow, was undeniable drunk before the curtain rose at the Ko Shing Theatre, Hong Kong and the management were driven to despair by the behavior of the principal actor in the cast. To make things worse, the King definitely decided not to act all unless he got his next month's salary in advance on the spot. On this determination becoming known a gentleman named Leung A. Hoy, cast for the part of son of the "King f," etc., informed him that he never did anything for his money but "yam," which is the native lingo for "booze." Put out by this anything but filial expression, his Majesty picked up a large washing basin and threw it with all his force in the face of the speaker. It struck him on the temple, inflicting a fearful wound and laying the bone bare. The unfortunate man had almost died to death before he recorded the hospital; his injuries were immediately seen to, however, and he will probably recover. His assailant was marched off to the police station in all his war paint, and one head that wears a crown by very uneasy that night against the bars of a prison cell, while at the same time the anxious audience at the Ko Shing Theatre was appeased by the production of "The Fairy Water Lily" in lieu of the advertised performance.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signs perhaps or the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Gothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shilohs Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison

In Our Popular Brand
Old Honesty
Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
LOOK FOR THIS
ON EACH PLUG
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE IN
CHEWING TOBACCO
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
Old Honesty
A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DONT TAKE ANY OTHER
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches white.
IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white as new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will or fer from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRACIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR $1 A WEEK Club System while as convenient to the buyer as any Instalment system, is a wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 25 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation of any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open face. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $35 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than one less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and scratches after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal for accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs. $1.00 a week. An Agent's Particular prices given free with each Watch.
The Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against overwinding. Prevents Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞ We refer to any Commercial Agency

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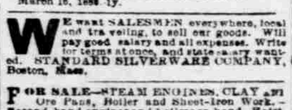

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Curry Your Horses.

A correspondent of an agricultural journal furnishes some good ideas in the following in regard to currying horses:

The skin of animals is a very active excretory organ, supplied with an almost indefinite number of pores, each one of which is the opening of a small spiral duct through which there is a continual discharge of watery fluid and such other useless matter as is carried there by the blood. Besides these there are numberless small glands which secrete an oily fluid. This oily substance keeps the skin soft and flexible, and furnishes the hair with the requisite amount of nourishment and keeps it soft and glossy, as each hair has one or more of these glands attached to its bulb. The superficial layer of the skin is continually wearing away, and is replaced by new growth, or by the deeper layer. The wear or waste, which comes off in the shape of small flakes and constitutes scurf, must be removed with a curry comb and brush. When a horse has worked hard the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when idle, and comes to the surface in the form of a sweat. Perspiration goes on incessantly, even when the horse is idle, but it does not become apparent, as it is evaporated as fast as it comes to the surface. If the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin, quantities of dust will accumulate and mix with it, filling up the pores, and consequently prevent perspiration. This gives rise to many evil consequences, it may, and often does, cause inflammation of the numberless glands and tubes which form a network just beneath the surface of the deeper layer of the skin, and since perspiration is obstructed, the skin becomes dry, rough, hard and diseased. The impurities which should escape through the skin accumulate in different places, and give rise to blotches, boils, etc.: If these are not removed there is danger of blood poisoning, or they may develop themselves into something of a more serious nature.

The Mexican Wasp.

If you have never been stung by an old-fashioned Mexican wasp, says the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Tribune*, he is an experience you want to avoid carefully contenting yourself with such information about the little beauty as you can gather from third parties and documents. It is, when matured and healthy nearly two inches long, with a sting that looks like the point of a fine surgeric needle. It is a brownish-red in color, and its disposition is always hostile. When it stings you there is for a moment or two, a sensation of numbness about the part, which gives place to a pain that can only be described as agony. If you could imagine how you would feel to have a wire driven through the most sensitive part of the body and then raised slowly to a white heat, you could, perhaps, form a theoretical idea of what the feeling is like.

The sting is never fatal, and the pain passes away after an hour or two, but is simply anguish while it lasts. During the Mexican War one of the companies of Doniphan's command camped in an old building where there was a colony of these wasps. They managed to disturb the insects in some way, and the company was completely routed and demoralized—some of the men miles away from the place before they were found and gathered in again. Dr. Gunning of Bethoar, Col., has made quite a study of these articulates, which, he says, represent an uncultivated member of the wasp family. There are, I believe, no living creatures outside of snakes, scorpions or centipedes able to inflict so much suffering.

Pearls of Thought.

A liar is a coward toward men.

Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

The luxurous frequently detest luxuries in others.

Our chief end is to be freed from evils, if it may be, however, from the greatest evils.

Theft never enriches, alms never impoverish, murder will speak out from stone walls.

Repentance without amendment is like continually pumping without mending the leak.

Sleep eight hours of the 24, eat three meals a day, and walk on the sunny side of the way.

If a word spoken in its time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two pieces.

Did it ever occur to you that though the bass drum doesn't furnish good music, it drowns a heap of bad?

A celebrated writer says: "I never see a tear in the eye but what it reminded of a warm heart."

Fame and reputation are weak things; many have not the least sense of them; powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest.

Humorous.

Every bakery has its pie-rate.

Regular church goers—Sextons.

Representatives of the pen—Pigs.

A moving scene—A game of chess.

Some grocers' scales never lack an error of their weighs.

You can never judge of a man's character by the signs of his hat band.

The hog trust will make the lowest pork chops bristle with indignation.

According to the market reports onions are strong at ten cents a bunch.

Your washerwoman may be a good soft-soaper, but she is not always a white washer.

A girl always wants a fellow to be a true-lover's knot when she gets him on the string.

If she who hesitates is lost, then he who stutters must have great difficulty in finding himself.

A tramp is sometimes called a rover, and when a farmer's dog gives him a call there's nomadder man in the neighborhood.

TOADS are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport all depredators to a place where they can do no harm. And this interior is quite capacious.